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ABSTRACT

This text is designed to be used in conjunction with two other texts, the "Thai Reader" and the "Thai Vocabulary." All words cited in the present book are followed by phonetic transcription allowing students to learn the writing system through self-study. Chapters included in the text are: (1) "Thai Consonants and Their Names," (2) "Vocalic Symbols," (3) "Tonal Markers," (4) "Initial Consonants," (5) "Final and Medial Consonants," (6) "Other Irregularities," and (7) "Numerals and Special Signs." A representative samplings of Thai handwriting is included. For the companion documents, see FL 004 860 and FL 004 861. (RL)

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THE THAI SYSTEM OF WRITING

Mary R. Haas

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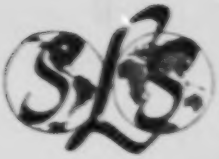

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THE THAI SYSTEM OF WRITING

Mary R. Haas

American Council of Learned Societies
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P R E F A C E

In 1942 a small volume entitled "The Thai System of Writing" was prepared by the author. Reproduced by the Ditto process, it was used in Thai classes at the University of Michigan and later at the University of California, Berkeley. The present volume is a completely revised and rewritten version of that earlier work.

This book is designed to be used in conjunction with two other recently published books, namely the THAI READER and the THAI VOCABULARY (American Council of Learned Societies, 1954 and 1955). All words cited in the present book are followed by a phonetic transcription (see Phonetic Key and Charts on the pages immediately following this preface). This is necessary so that all phases of the writing system, both regular and irregular, will be entirely clear even to the student who wishes to learn the system by self-study. Before he can learn to read Thai effectively, however, the student will need to rid himself entirely of any tendency to "learn" on the phonetic transcription. This can probably be best accomplished by the method described in the following paragraphs.

Unlike the previous edition of this book the present book has no exercises. However, this lack can be adequately compensated for if the student will make full use of the materials provided in this book and in the THAI READER. The author recommends the

following procedures:

(1) As soon as the student has covered the material in the first 22 pages of this book he can turn back to the examples beginning on p. 19 and practice reading them without the aid of the phonetic transcription by placing a blank sheet of paper over the transcriptions.

(2) After the student has learned the basic rules of the Thai writing system (i.e. has covered the material in the first three chapters, pp. 1-40), he is ready to begin the study of the THAI READER. Before attempting to read any full phrases or sentences, the student should first study the vocabulary of each lesson in the READER, then review and check his ability to read the individual words in that vocabulary by covering the phonetic transcriptions with a blank sheet of paper. For best results practice reading the words aloud.

(3) As he progresses to the more advanced chapters of the THAI SYSTEM OF WRITING, the student should continue to review each section and chapter by covering the phonetic transcriptions with a blank sheet of paper and reading the examples aloud.

(4) Similarly, as he proceeds to the more advanced lessons in the THAI READER, he should continue to check and review each vocabulary by covering the phonetic transcriptions and reading the examples aloud.

(5) The student should also memorize at least some of the lessons in the THAI READER. This device is particularly useful in the early stages of the study of the Thai writing system.

Most of the Thai words and phrases in this book are shown in typewritten form. The first time any symbols are introduced to the reader, however, they are shown as large-sized handdrawn symbols; see pp. 6-9, consonants; pp. 15 and 18, vowels; p. 17, tonal markers; and p. 83, numerals. Over and above this a few samples of handwriting are also included in the book (pp. 104-107).

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the American Council of Learned Societies for support in the production of the original version of this work and for their assistance in the publication of the present revised work. I am also deeply grateful to Mr. Heng R. Subhanka who first taught me how to read and write Thai and who gave me many valuable suggestions about the arrangement of presentation in the original version. Many of his suggestions have been retained in the present work. Mr. Sobhak Kasemsanta has provided the large handdrawn samples of Thai writing symbols. Samples of Thai handwriting in three different styles were written out by Miss Punnee Kiangsiri (pp. 104-105). Mr. Waiwit Buddhari provided the other two samples of Thai handwriting (pp. 106-107) and also assisted in the proofreading. Mr. George V. Grekoff drew in the lines in various charts which are interspersed in the beginning sections of the book.

MARY R. HAAS

University of California, Berkeley
November, 1955

PHONETIC KEY AND CHARTS

Consonants

Note. Consonants followed by a hyphen occur only in initial position; the one preceded by a hyphen only in final position. The rest occur in both positions.

/ʾ/ The glottal stop.

/b/ Voiced unaspirated bilabial stop. In initial position like Eng. b in bid. In final position like Eng. b in crib, but unreleased.

/c-/ Voiceless unaspirated palatal stop. Similar to Eng. ch in chin but without the aspiration that accompanies the Eng. sound.

/ch-/ Voiceless aspirated palatal stop. Similar to Eng. ch in chin but with stronger aspiration.

/d/ Voiced unaspirated postdental stop. In initial position like Eng. d in day. In final position like Eng. d in red, but unreleased.

/f-/ Voiceless labiodental spirant. Like Eng. f in fame. (Occurs rarely in final position in a few recent loanwords from Eng.)

/-g/ Voiced unaspirated velar stop. Only in final position and like Eng. g in big, but unreleased.

/h-/ Voiceless aspirate. Like Eng. h in hat.

/j/ Voiced palatal semivowel. Like Eng. y in you.

/k-/ Voiceless unaspirated velar stop. Like Eng. k in key but without the aspiration that accompanies the Eng. sound. Hence more like French or Italian "hard" c (i.e. k/, as in Fr. café.

/kh-/ Voiceless aspirated velar stop. Like Eng. k in key but with stronger aspiration.

/l-/ Voiced lateral. Like l in Eng. look. (Occurs rarely in final position in a few recent loanwords from English.)

/m/ Voiced bilabial nasal. Like Eng. m in make, come.

/n/ Voiced postdental nasal. Like Eng. n in now, win.

/ŋ/ Voiced velar nasal. Like Eng. ng in song, but in Thai the sound occurs in initial as well as final position.

/p-/ Voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop. Like Eng. p in pin but without the aspiration. Compare Fr. or Ital. p.

/ph-/ Voiceless aspirated bilabial stop. Like Eng. p in pin but with stronger aspiration.

/r-/ Voiced retroflex or weak trill. Compare Eng. r in red.

/s-/ Voiceless sibilant. Like Eng. s in sun. (Occurs rarely in final position in a few loanwords.)

/t-/ Voiceless unaspirated postdental stop. Like Eng. t in ten but without the aspiration. Compare Fr. or Ital. t.

/th-/ Voiceless aspirated postdental stop. Like Eng. t in ten but with stronger aspiration.

/w/ Voiced bilabial semivowel. Like Eng. w in walk, how, but with greater friction and more lip rounding.

Vowels

/a/, /aa/ Low central vowels. Like Eng. a in father. /a/, short; /aa/, long.

/e/, /ee/ Mid front vowels. Like Eng. e in hen. /e/, short; /ee/, long.

/ɛ/, /ɛɛ/ Low front vowels. Like Eng. a in cat. /ɛ/, short; /ɛɛ/, long.

/ə/, /əə/ Mid central vowels. Similar to Eng. er in her but, as in British Eng., without the final r. /ə/, short; /əə/, long.

/i/, /ii/ High front vowels. Like Eng. ee in meek. /i/, short; /ii/, long.

/ia/ /i/ plus /a/ without any pause or break between.

/o/, /oo/ Mid back rounded vowels. Like Eng. o in lone. /o/, short; /oo/, long.

/ɔ/, /ɔɔ/ Low back rounded vowels. Like Eng. o in song or aw in law. /ɔ/, short; /ɔɔ/, long.

/u/, /uu/ High back rounded vowels. Like Eng. oo in noon. /u/, short; /uu/, long.

/ua/ /u/ plus /a/ without any pause or break between.

/y/, /yy/ High central unrounded vowels. Made by raising the center part of the tongue while keeping the lips in relaxed or protracted position. /y/, short; /yy/, long.

/ya/ /y/ plus /a/ without any pause or break between.

Tones

/ˋ/ Low tone. Pitched at a comfortable low range of the voice. The pitch and contour of the remaining tones are described below in relation to the low tone.

/ˇ/ Rising tone. Rises from the pitch of the low tone to the pitch of the high tone.

/ˊ/ High tone. About a fifth above the low tone. At phrase end has glottal stricture and a quick drop.

/ˆ/ Falling tone. Falls from the pitch of the high tone to that of the low tone. At phrase end has glottal stricture.

/ / (Absence of a mark.) Middle tone. Pitch approximately a major second above the low tone. At phrase end has a very slight drop.

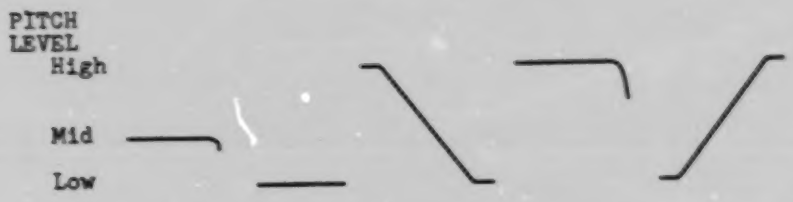
CONSONANT CHART

	Bilabial	Postdental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
STOPS					
Vd.Unaspirated	b	d		-g	
Vl.Unaspirated	p-	t-	c-	k-	ʔ
Vl.Aspirated	ph-	th-	ch-	kh-	
SPIRANTS					
Vl.Unaspirated	f-	s-			h-
SONORANTS					
Vd.Semivowels	w		j		
Vd.Nasals	m	n		ŋ	
Vd.Lateral		l-			
Vd.Trill (or Retroflex)		r-			

VOWEL CHART

	Front Unrounded	Central Unrounded	Back Rounded
High	i, ii, ia	y, yy, ya	u, uu, ua
Mid	e, ee	ə, əə	o, oo
Low	ɛ, ɛɛ	a, aa	ɔ, ɔɔ

TONE CONTOURS IN ISOLATION



Middle	Low	Falling	High	Rising
(No mark)	/ˋ/	/ˆ/	/ˊ/	/ˇ/

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INTRODUCTION

The Thai system of writing is one of many varieties of the Devanagari writing system which have spread out from India. The immediate source is the Cambodian variety. To this day the Thai numerals and the Cambodian numerals are identical, but the alphabetical symbols, while similar, are sufficiently diverse so that each system must be learned separately.

The particular adaptation of the Thai alphabet as a separate system of writing was devised by (or at the request of) Ramkhamhaeng the Great of Sukhothai. The first written monument, an engraved block of stone known as the Inscription of King Ramkhamhaeng, is assigned to the year 1283 A.D. [See Cornelius B. Bradley, "The oldest known writing in Siamese," Journal of the Siam Society, vol. 6, pt.1 (1909), pp. 1-64.]

The modern Thai writing system is directly descended from the form of writing preserved in this earliest inscription, though certain changes (which need not concern us here) have been introduced since that time. Another slightly different derivative of that early form of writing is the system used by the Lao (Laotians) of the Kingdom of Laos which lies to the northeast of Thailand.

The language spoken by the authors of the inscription was similar to the modern standard dialect of Bangkok, but certain features still preserved in the modern writing system show us that it was not identical at all points.

The description of the Thai system of writing which is provided in the present volume gives the pronunciation entirely in terms of the modern standard dialect of Bangkok. In addition to the standard dialect there are three other major dialects spoken within the boundaries of the nation, viz. the Southern, the Northern and the Northeastern. The Northern dialect had at one time its own special system of writing, but this is now virtually obsolete. At the present time, if the Northern dialect is written at all, it is written by using the letters of the standard system. The Northeastern dialect was formerly written in a system like that used by the Lao, mentioned above, but this too is now largely obsolete within the boundaries of Thailand.

At the present time the standard dialect of Bangkok together with the standard writing system used for that dialect is the literary medium taught in all the schools throughout the nation.

CHAPTER I

THE THAI CONSONANTS AND THEIR NAMES

1. General Remarks

The Thai system of writing, as a derivative of the Devanagari system, has retained the basic sequence of arrangement for consonants found in the Indic system. This sequence of arrangement constitutes the alphabetical order used in standard Thai dictionaries and must be memorized for an efficient use of such dictionaries. There are the following six major groups of consonants:

1. Velars
2. Palatals
3. Retroflexes (pronounced as dentals in Thai)
4. Dentals
5. Labials
6. Miscellaneous (the remaining sonorants and spirants and the glottal stop)

Because of historical changes that have taken place in the pronunciation of some of the consonants, not all of them are now pronounced in accordance with what we might expect from their position in the total sequence; but the deviations are relatively few and the reasons for them need not concern us here.

Within each of the first five of the major groups listed above the sequence shown on the following page is observed where pertinent. The sequence consists in five major categories based on phonetic criteria.

1. A. Voiced stop. MIDDLE (see Comment on p. 5). Lacking in the velar and the palatal groups.
   B. Voiceless unaspirated stop. MIDDLE.

2. A. Voiceless aspirated stop with inherent rising tone. HIGH. In the velar group there are two consonants coming in this category but the second of the two is now obsolete.
   B. Voiceless spirant with inherent rising tone. HIGH. In the labial group only.

3. A. Voiceless aspirated stop with inherent middle tone. LOW. In the velar group there are three consonants coming in this category but the second of the two is now obsolete. The third one is described under 4 below.
   B. Voiceless spirant with inherent middle tone. LOW. In the labial group only.

4. Voiceless aspirated stop with inherent middle tone. LOW. Used to transcribe Sanskrit or Pali voiced aspirated stops.

5. Voiced nasal. LOW. In the standard dialect of Bangkok the nasal symbol of the palatal group is pronounced /j/ in initial position, /n/ in final position. In some provincial dialects the palatal nasal is pronounced as such, viz. /ñ/.

The complete list of the 44 consonants of the Thai alphabet is given on pp. 6-9. Of these the 3rd and 5th are oosolete, having been replaced by the 2nd and 4th, respectively. Standard Thai dictionaries and books on the alphabet still list all 44 consonants for the sake of completeness.

Each consonant letter is pronounced with the carrying vowel /-ɔɔ/. The consonant sound preceding the

/-ɔɔ/ is the phonetic value of that letter in syllable-initial position. Thus the letter ก /kɔɔ/ has the sound /k-/ in syllable-initial position. Many consonants have a different phonetic value when they occur in syllable-final position. This is shown in charts on pp. 54 and 58.

There is also an inherent tone belonging to each consonant letter. This is either the middle tone, as in /kɔɔ/, the 1st letter, or the rising tone, as in /khɔ̌ɔ/, the 2nd letter. This tone must be memorized as an integral part of the name of each consonant. See the comment below.

> Comment. Thai consonants are divided into three major tonal classes known as MIDDLE, HIGH, and LOW. The constituent members of each of these classes are listed and discussed on pp. 10-13. All spelling rules having to do with the indication of tones are determined by this three-way classification. The inherent tone of all MIDDLE and all LOW consonants is the middle tone, e.g. /kɔɔ/, the 1st letter and a MIDDLE consonant; /khɔɔ/, the 4th letter and a LOW consonant. The inherent tone of all HIGH consonants is the rising tone, e.g. /khɔ̌ɔ/, the 2nd letter and a HIGH consonant.

Each consonant letter has also been provided with an arbitrary designatory name to be used when spelling words orally. This arbitrary name is usually some common noun spelled with the letter so designated, e.g. /kɔɔ kàj/ "ก ไก่ chicken." Rarer consonant letters, however, have often been given names referring to entities which are somewhat less familiar. Thai children learn to recite the alphabet by using these designatory names.

2. List of Consonants

Symbol	Thai Name	Transcription and Meaning
		V E L A R S
ก	ก ไก	/kɔɔ kàj/ chicken
ข	ข ไข่	/khɔ̌ɔ khàj/ egg
ฃ	ฃ ขวด	/khɔ̌ɔ khùad/ bottle [Obsolete] Replaced by letter #2 above.
ค	ค ควาย	/khɔɔ khwaaj/ water buffalo
ฅ	ฅ คน	/khɔɔ khon/ person [Obsolete] Replaced by letter #4 above.
ฆ	ฆ ระฆัง	/khɔɔ rákhan/ bell
ง	ง งู	/ŋɔɔ ŋuu/ snake
		P A L A T A L S
จ	จ จาน	/cɔɔ caan/ plate
ฉ	ฉ ฉิ่ง	/chɔ̌ɔ chìŋ/ cymbal
ช	ช ช้าง	/chɔɔ cháaŋ/ elephant
ซ	ซ โซ่	/sɔɔ sôo/ chain
ฌ	ฌ กะเฌอ	/chɔɔ kàchəə/ tree (Camb.)
ญ	ญ หญิง	/jɔɔ jǐŋ/ woman

Symbol	Thai Name	Transcription and Meaning
	R E T R O F L E X E S (PRONOUNCED AS DENTALS)	
ฎ	ฎ ชฎา	/dɔɔ chádaa/ tall headgear worn by actors
ฏ	ฏ ปฏัก	/tɔɔ pàtàg/ (a) goad
ฐ	ฐ ฐาน	/thɔ̌ɔ thǎan/ base, pedestal
ฑ	ฑ นางมณโฑ	/thɔɔ naaŋmonthoo/ name of a giant's wife in Ramayana epic
ฒ	ฒ ผู้เฒ่า	/thɔɔ phûuthâw/ old person
ณ	ณ เณร	/nɔɔ neen/ young Buddhist disciple
	D E N T A L S	
ด	ด เด็ก	/dɔɔ dèg/ child
ต	ต เต่า	/tɔɔ tàw/ turtle
ถ	ถ ถุง	/thɔ̌ɔ thŭŋ/ sack, bag
ท	ท ทหาร	/thɔɔ tháhăan/ soldier
ธ	ธ ธง	/thɔɔ thoŋ/ flag, emblem
น	น หนู	/nɔɔ nŭu/ mouse, rat

Symbol	Thai Name	Transcription and Meaning
	L A B I A L S	
บ	บ ใบไม้	/bɔɔ bajmáaj/ leaf
ป	ป ปลา	/pɔɔ plaa/ fish
ผ	ผ ผึ้ง	/phɔ̌ɔ phɤ́ŋ/ bee
ฝ	ฝ ฝา	/fɔ̌ɔ fǎa/ lid, cover
พ	พ พาน	/phɔɔ phaan/ tray with pedestal base
ฟ	ฟ ฟัน	/fɔɔ fan/ tooth, teeth
ภ	ภ สำเภา	/pʰɔɔ sǎmphaw/ a kind of sail boat, junk
ม	ม ม้า	/mɔɔ máa/ horse
	M I S C E L L A N E O U S	
ย	ย ยักษ์	/jɔɔ jág/ giant
ร	ร เรือ	/rɔɔ rya/ boat, ship
ล	ล ลิง	/lɔɔ liŋ/ monkey
ว	ว แหวน	/wɔɔ wɛ̌ɛn/ fingerring
ศ	ศ ศาลา	/sɔ̌ɔ sǎalaa/ pavilion
ษ	ษ ฤาษี	/sɔ̌ɔ ryysɨ̌i/ hermit, anchorite
ส	ส เสือ	/sɔ̌ɔ sɤ̌a/ tiger

Symbol	Thai Name	Transcription and Meaning
	M I S C E L L A N E O U S (CONTINUED)	
หฺ	ห หีบ	/hɜ̌ɔ hìib/ box
ฬ	ฬ จุฬา	/lɔɔ cùlaa/ a kind of kite
อ	อ อ่าง	/ʔɔɔ ʔàaŋ/ basin
ฮ	ฮ นกฮูก	/hɔɔ nóghûug/ owl

HOW TO MAKE THE CONSONANT SYMBOLS

All consonants except ก /kɔɔ kàj/ and ฐ /thɔɔ thoŋ/ are started with the production of their characteristic little CIRCLE. If there is more than one little circle start with the one on the left. The pen then moves up or down, to the right or the left, as required. It is very important to note whether the circle is to the RIGHT or to the LEFT of its connecting line. This is the only difference between ข and ฃ, and between ก and ภ, i.e. between /khɔɔ khwaaj/ and /dɔɔ dèg/ and between /thɜ̌ɔ thŭŋ/ and /phɔɔ sămphaw/, and others.

The symbol ก is made in two strokes. The left-hand line starts just under the "roof" and is made as a downward stoke. The second stroke starts at the same point, then moves around to the right and down. ฐ starts with a similar downward stroke but continues without the pen being lifted.

IF THE STUDENT WILL USE TRACING PAPER AND FIRST PRACTICE BY TRACING OVER THE LARGE SYMBOLS SHOWN ON PAGES 6-9 HE WILL SOON BE ABLE TO DO THEM FREEHAND.

3. The Three Classes of Consonants

Thai consonants are divided into three major tonal classes known as MIDDLE, HIGH, and LOW. The constituent members of these classes are shown on pp. 11-13. These must be memorized because the tonal markers (Chap. III, p. 25) used to indicate the tones have different values depending upon the class of the consonant with which they are being used. Within each class of consonants there are some which are used less frequently than others. This information is included in connection with the discussion of each of the three classes. It will prove useful to the student who wishes to learn to spell as rapidly as possible. See comment below.

Comment. It frequently happens that the same consonant sound of the Thai language is written by two or more different consonant letters. If the two or more consonant letters belong to different consonant classes there is no conflict. The tone of the syllable usually determines the class of the letter to be used. Thus with but one exception (described on p. 35) there is no conflict between /khɔ̌ɔ khàj/, a HIGH consonant, and /khɔɔ khwaaj/, a LOW consonant.

On the other hand, if two or more consonant sounds can be written with consonant letters belonging to the same class, a conflict arises. In such a case the choice of consonant letter is determined solely by the dictates of the rules of correct spelling. Thus there is a conflict between /khɔɔ khwaaj/, a LOW consonant, and /khɔɔ rákhaŋ/, another LOW consonant. But even here it is possible to make a general statement which will be of great help to the student. Most words beginning

with the /kh-/ sound and having a tone which must be written with a LOW consonant are spelled with /khɔɔ khwaaj/. Hence the student need only memorize those few words which must be spelled with /khɔɔ rákhaŋ/. He can easily remember that all the rest are spelled with /khɔɔ khwaaj/ whenever a LOW consonant is required.

MIDDLE CONSONANTS

There are nine MIDDLE consonants and they are pronounced with inherent middle tone on the carrying vowel /-ɔɔ/. They comprise all of the consonant symbols standing for voiced stops and voiceless unaspirated stops as shown below.

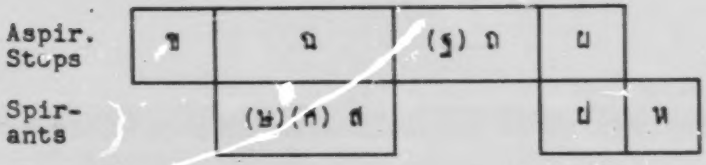
Voiced Stops			(ฎ) ด	บ	
Vl.Unasp. Stops	ก	จ	(ฏ) ต	ป	อ

Comment 1. Conflicting symbols are boxed together and the rarer symbol is placed in parentheses. The retroflexes /dɔɔ chádaa/ and /tɔɔ pàtàg/ occur in Sanskrit or Pali loanwords. The spelling of words containing them should be memorized.

Comment 2. Contrary to what is often stated, the letter อ /ʔɔɔ ʔàaŋ/ is a true consonant in the Thai writing system and not merely a carrying symbol for vowels. It is a MIDDLE consonant and the values of the tonal markers used with it are precisely the same as they are for all the rest of the MIDDLE consonants.

HIGH CONSONANTS

There are eleven HIGH consonants and they are pronounced with inherent rising tone on the carrying vowel /-ɔɔ/. They comprise the Thai consonant symbols for one set of voiceless aspirated stops and one set of voiceless spirants as shown below.



Comment 1. Only ten symbols are shown in the chart. The extra one, /khɔ̌ɔ khùad/, is obsolete and has been completely replaced by /khɔ̌ɔ khàj/. Conflicting symbols are boxed together and the rarer symbol or symbols are placed in parentheses. The remaining symbols are unique.

Comment 2. For each HIGH consonant (or set of HIGH consonants identically pronounced) there is a corresponding LOW consonant (or set of LOW consonants identically pronounced). This pairing of HIGH and LOW consonants is shown in a chart on p. 34.

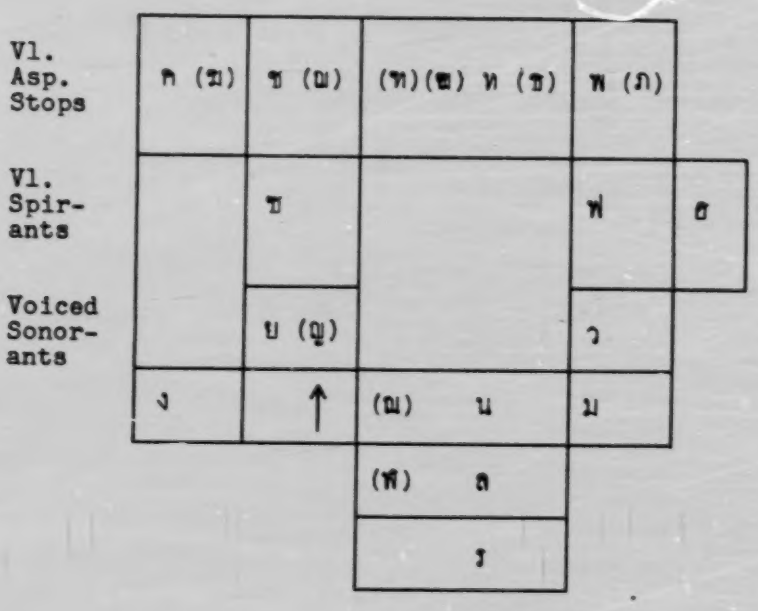
LOW CONSONANTS

The student should memorize all the MIDDLE consonants and all the HIGH consonants. He need then only remember that all of the remaining consonants of the alphabet are LOW consonants. There are in all twenty-four LOW consonants and they are pro-

nounced with inherent middle tone on the carrying vowel /-ɔɔ/. They comprise two major groups of sounds:

(1) a second set of voiceless aspirated stops and a second set of voiceless spirants, and

(2) all of the voiced sonorants (nasals, semivowels and liquids). See the chart below.



Comment. Only twenty-three symbols are shown in the chart. The extra one, /khɔɔ khon/, is obsolete and has been completely replaced by the symbol known as /khɔɔ khwaaj/. Conflicting symbols are boxed together and the rarer symbol or symbols are placed in parentheses. See also the list of regular and irregular initial consonants shown on pp. 41-42.

CHAPTER II

THE VOCALIC SYMBOLS

1. General Remarks

Vocalic symbols are either SIMPLE (composed of one part) or COMPLEX (composed of more than one part). Of the simple vocalic symbols, some are written before the consonant, some after the consonant, some above, some below. But in any case each vowel as a sound is always pronounced AFTER the consonant or consonant cluster which it accompanies.

The complex vocalic symbols are built up of two or more simple vowel and/or consonant symbols. Since the individual parts of a complex often have values which bear little or no relation to the values they have when used as simplexes, the student is urged to MEMORIZE THE COMPLEX SYMBOLS AS UNITS.

Most vocalic symbols occur in pairs of short and long. The last four symbols, however, are unpaired and stand for short /a/ plus /m, j, w/. Other combinations of short vowel plus sonorant and combinations of long vowel plus sonorant present no special difficulty. A chart showing the paired symbols and the four unpaired symbols is given on p. 15. The symbols are presented in their traditional order reading across, e.g. /sàrà? ?à?/, /sàrà? ?aa/, /sàrà? ?ì?/, /sàrà? ?ii/, etc. The word /sàrà?/ means "vowel." MEMORIZE THE VOWEL SYMBOLS IN THE ORDER GIVEN as an aid to the use of Thai dictionaries. The dash in the chart shows the position of the initial consonant.

All the vocalic symbols are shown in the form they take in syllable-final position. Some have other forms, as shown on p. 18.

2. Principal Vocalic Symbols (Syllable-Final Form)

SHORT		Thai Name	LONG		Thai Name
-ะ	-ะ	/sàrà? ?à?/	-า	-า	/sàrà? ?aa/
ิ	ิ	/sàrà? ?ì?/	ี	ี	/sàrà? ?ii/
ึ	ึ	/sàrà? ?ɤ̀?/	-ือ	-ือ	/sàrà? ?yy/
ุ	ุ	/sàrà? ?ù?/	ู	ู	/sàrà? ?uu/
เ-ะ	เ-ะ	/sàrà? ?è?/	เ-	เ-	/sàrà? ?ee/
แ-ะ	แ-ะ	/sàrà? ?ɛ̀?/	แ-	แ-	/sàrà? ?ɛɛ/
โ-ะ	โ-ะ	/sàrà? ?ò?/	โ-	โ-	/sàrà? ?oo/
เ-าะ	เ-าะ	/sàrà? ?ɔ̀?/	-อ	-อ	/sàrà? ?ɔɔ/
เ-ัวะ	เ-ัวะ	/sàrà? ?ùa?/	-ัว	-ัว	/sàrà? ?ua/
เ-ียะ	เ-ียะ	/sàrà? ?ìa?/	เ-ีย	เ-ีย	/sàrà? ?ia/
เ-ือะ	เ-ือะ	/sàrà? ?ɤ̀a?/	เ-ือ	เ-ือ	/sàrà? ?ya/
เ-อะ	เ-อะ	/sàrà? ?ə̀?/	เ-อ	เ-อ	/sàrà? ?əə/
ำ-า	ำ-า	/sàrà? ?am/			
ไ-	ไ-	/sàrà? ?aj/			
ใ-	ใ-	/sàrà? ?aj/			
เ-า	เ-า	/sàrà? ?aw/			

In Thai textbooks the symbol for /sàrà? ?yy/ is given as ◌ั instead of ◌ั◌. The symbol ◌ั◌ is shown in the chart above because the vowel is always written thus in syllable-final position. The other form is used when the vowel is followed by a syllable-closing consonant (see p. 18).

There are two symbols for the combined sound /-aj/ and they are pronounced exactly alike in the standard dialect of Bangkok (see Comment below). The first symbol ◌ไ is known as /májmúan/ and the second symbol ◌ใ as /májmálaaj/. There are in all twenty words which must be spelled with ◌ไ, most of them very common words. The complete list is given on p. 68. Almost all other words having the sound /-aj/ are spelled with ◌ใ, but there remain a very few which are spelled in a third way to be described later (see p. 23).

Comment. At the time the Thai writing system was developed ◌ไ and ◌ใ were NOT pronounced alike. What the phonetic distinction was at that time is not definitely known. There are modern dialects, however, which maintain a distinction between the two types of sounds. In Shan, for example, words which would be spelled with ◌ไ have a vowel cluster /-ay/, i.e. /a/ plus the high central vowel /y/, while words which would be spelled with ◌ใ are pronounced with /-aj/, just as in the Bangkok dialect, e.g.

SHAN	BANGKOK THAI	Meaning
/nay/	◌ไน /naj/	in
/phaj/	◌ไฟ /faj/	fire

3. The Phonetic Interpretation of "Short" Vowel Symbols

All of the "short" vowel symbols shown in the chart on p. 15 are actually pronounced as a short vowel (or vowel cluster) plus a syllable-closing consonant. This syllable-closing consonant is either the glottal stop /ʔ/, as in the first twelve symbols, or /m, j, w/, as in the last four. A glance at the chart will reveal the fact that the symbol ◌ะ, known as /sàràʔ ʔàʔ/, is one which has a dual function. When used alone it stands for /-aʔ/, but when combined with other symbols it stands for a syllable-final /-ʔ/ with shortening of the preceding vowel. Hence no short vowel symbol containing ◌ะ as a component can ever be used to write a short vowel plus any other consonant. As a result of this fact, there are special combinatory symbols which have to be used to cover those situations in which ◌ะ cannot be used. These are shown in the following section.

Comment. The symbols เ◌็ะ, เ◌ือะ, and เ◌ิะ are actually "fake" short vowels. They are listed as such because they contain ◌ะ as a component, but the true phonetic value of ◌ะ here, as explained above, is the final glottal stop /-ʔ/.

4. Additional Vocalic Symbols

There are nine additional simple and complex vowel symbols for use with all syllable-closing consonants except /-ʔ/, as explained above. Five are for short vowels and the rest are for long vowels or vowel clusters. In the chart on p. 18 a dash shows the position to be assumed by the initial consonant, a diagonal replaces the syllable-closing consonant.

Vocalic Symbols Used with Syllable-Closing Cons.

◌ั◌/	◌ั/	/-a-/ + C. See Comment 1.
◌◌/	◌็/	/-yy-/ + C
เ◌◌/	เ◌็/	/-e-/ + C. See Comment 2.
แ◌◌/	แ◌็/	/-ɛ-/ + C
◌/	◌/	/-o-/ + C. ZERO symbol.
◌◌อ/	◌◌ɔ/	/-ɔ-/ + C. Rarely used.
เ◌◌/	เ◌ิ/	/-ɤɤ-/ + C except ย.
เ◌ย	เ◌ย	/-ɤɤj/. See Comment 3.
◌◌ว/	◌◌ว/	/-ua-/ + C.

Comment 1. The symbol ◌ั/ used in writing short /-a-/ plus C is called /májhăn?aakàad/ "stick turning in the air."

Comment 2. The vowel shortening symbol ◌็ used with /-e-/, /-ɛ-/, and occasionally /-ɔ-/ is called /májtàjkhúu/. It cannot be used if tonal markers are required.

Comment 3. This symbol is actually the long vowel /-ee-/ plus /-j /, but since there is no such phonetic combination in Thai, the written combination can be used for /-ɤɤj/ without ambiguity.

3. Examples of the Vocalic Symbols

The rules for the ways to indicate tones have not yet been given. The reader should therefore reserve all questions about the <u>why</u> of the tonal indications in the phonetic transcriptions below until he has read the chapter on the tonal markers (pp. 25-40). The explanation of the special devices used in the table below is as follows:

F "final, i.e. not followed by added cons. to be pronounced in the same syllable"

+C "followed by a syllable-closing consonant"

	Symbol	Example	Transcription
F	-ะ	จะ	/cà?/ will, shall
+C	-ั/	วัน	/wan/ day
F	-า	มา	/maa/ to come
+C	Same	จาน	/caan/ plate
F	-ิ	ติ	/tì?/ to criticize
+C	Same	หิน	/hǐn/ stone, rock
F	-ี	มี	/mii/ to have
+C	Same	ปีน	/piin/ to climb
F	-ึ	รึ	/rý?/ (Var. form of the interrog. particle)
+C	Same	ดึง	/dyŋ/ to pull

	Symbol	Example	Transcription
F	◌ือ	มือ	/myy/ hand
+C	◌ื/	คืน	/khyyn/ night
F	◌ึ	ยึ	/cù?/ to be stuffed
+C	Same	ถุง	/thŭŋ/ sack, bag
F	◌ู	ดู	/duu/ to look
+C	Same	ถูก	/thùug/ to be right
F	เ◌ะ	เตะ	/tè?/ to kick
+C	เ◌็/	เต็ม	/tem/ to be full
F	เ◌	เท	/thee/ to pour
+C	Same	เพลง	/phleeŋ/ song
F	แ◌ะ	และ	/lé?/ and
+C	แ◌็/	แข็ง	/khěŋ/ to be hard, firm
F	แ◌	แล	/lɛɛ/ to see, watch
+C	Same	แดง	/dɛɛŋ/ to be red
F	โ◌ะ	โต๊ะ	/tó?/ table
+C	Zero	ฝน	/fŏn/ rain
F	โ◌	โต	/too/ to be big, large
+C	Same	โมง	/mooŋ/ o'clock

	Symbol	Example	Transcription
F	เ–าะ	เกาะ	/kɔ̀ʔ/ island
+C	–็อ/	หร็อก	/rɔ̀g/ (Emphatic particle)
F	–อ	พอ	/phɔɔ/ to be enough
+C	Same	ลอง	/lɔɔŋ/ to try
F	–ัวะ	ผลัวะ	/phlùaʔ/ (onom. for sound of slapping, banging) RARE
F	–ัว	บัว	/bua/ lotus
+C	–ว/	บวม	/buam/ to swell, be swollen
F	เ–ียะ	เดียะ	/dìaʔ/ quick as a flash RARE
F	เ–ีย	เมีย	/mia/ wife
+C	Same	เสียง	/sǐaŋ/ sound, tone, noise
F	เ–ือะ	เอือะ	/ʔɯ̀aʔ/ (name of the symbol shown) EXTREMELY RARE
F	เ–ือ	เรือ	/rya/ boat, ship
+C	Same	เรือน	/ryan/ house
F	เ–อะ	เลอะ	/jɤ́ʔ/ a whole lot
F	เ–อ	เธอ	/thɤɤ/ you (familiar)
+C	เ–/	เดิน	/dɤɤn/ to walk, proceed
+U	เ–ย	เนย	/nɤɤj/ butter

	Symbol	Example	Transcription
F	-ำ	คำ	/kham/ word
F	ไ-	ใจ	/caj/ heart, spirit (fig.)
F	ไ-	ไป	/paj/ to go
F	เ-า	เอา	/ʔaw/ to take

Additional remarks concerning the use of the last four symbols are given in the next section.

6. Short and Long Vowels Plus Sonorants

A very few short and long vowel plus sonorant combinations are written by means of special symbols, all of which have already been given. All remaining short and long vowel plus sonorant combinations are written out in full, i.e. one uses the proper +C vowel symbol followed by the appropriate consonant letter. Although two ways of writing /-aj/ have already been learned, two other ways, both of rare occurrence, are found. These, together with selected samples of other vowel plus sonorant combinations, are illustrated on the following pages (pp. 23-2[illegible]).

W a r n i n g

Two of the most commonly used final sonorants are ย and ว, and in most cases they are to be read as /-j/ and /-w/, respectively. However, they also occur as components of complex vowel symbols already

learned (p. 15), and when they are used in this way they are NEVER read as /-j/ and /-w/. To avoid all confusion on this point the student is urged to memorize the following rules:

เ-ีย is ALWAYS read /-ia/.

-ัว is ALWAYS read /-ua/, NEVER /-aw/.

เ-า is the ONLY way to write /-aw/.

-าย is ALWAYS read /-uaj/.

7. Examples of Vowel plus Sonorant Combinations

A. READ WITH FINAL /-j/

Phon. Value	Writing	Example	Transcription
/-aj/	ไ-	ไกล	/klaj/ to be far
/-aj/ RARE	ไ-ย	ไทย	/thaj/ Thai
/-aj/ (20)	ไ-	ไคร	/khraj/ who, anyone
/-aj/ RARE	-ัย	ภัย	/phaj/ danger
/-aaj/	-าย	ขาย	/khăaj/ to sell
/-uaj/	-วย	สวย	/sŭaj/ to be pretty
/-yaj/	เ-ือย	เรื่อย	/rŷaj/ to be continuous
/-ɤɤj/	เ-ย	เคย	/khɤɤj/ ever
/-uj/	-ุย	คุย	/khuj/ to chat
/-ooj/	โ-ย	โคย	/dooj/ by, with
/-ɔj/	-็อย	หน็อยหน้อย	/jɔ̀gjɔ̂j/ disheveled
/-ɔɔj/	-อย	ลอย	/lɔ̀ɔj/ to float

B. READ WITH FINAL /-w/

Phon. Value	Writing	Example	Transcription
/-aw/	เ–า	เรา	/raw/ we
/-aaw/	–าว	ขาว	/khăaw/ to be white
/-iaw/	เ–ียว	เขียว	/khĭaw/ to be green
/-iw/	–ิว	หิว	/hĭw/ to be hungry
/-ew/	เ–็ว	เร็ว	/rew/ to be fast
/-eew/	เ–าว	เลว	/leew/ to be bad
/-ɛɛw/	แ–าว	แมว	/mɛɛw/ cat

C. READ WITH FINAL /-m, -n, -ŋ/

/-am/	–ำ	ดำ	/dam/ to be black
/-am/ RARE	–ัม	กรัม	/kram/ gram (< Fr.)
/-aam/	–าม	สาม	/săam/ three
/-uam/	–วม	สวม	/sŭam/ to put on, wear
/-an/	–ัน	มัน	/man/ fat, oil
/-aan/	–าน	งาน	/ŋaan/ work; ceremony
/-ɔɔn/	–อน	นอน	/nɔɔn/ to lie (down)
/-yan/	เ–ียน	เดียน	/dyan/ moon, month
/-oŋ/	–ง	ลง	/loŋ/ to descend
/-ooŋ/	โ–ง	โกง	/kooŋ/ to be crooked

Comment. The above is only a small sample of the combinations with final /-m, -n, -ŋ/, but most of such combinations are entirely regular. Irregular ways of writing final /-an/ and /-ɔɔn/ are described and illustrated on pp. 55-56.

CHAPTER III

THE TONAL MARKERS

1. Types of Syllables

There are two main types of syllables in Thai which must be distinguished in order to understand the rules for writing the tones. Using the terminology adopted by the Thai themselves, we may call them "live" syllables and "dead" syllables. Their characteristics are described below.

(1) Live syllables comprise the following:

A. All syllables ending in a long vowel or in a vowel cluster, e.g.

กา	/kaa/ crow	หัว	/hŭa/ head
สี	/sĭi/ color	เสือ	/sŭa/ tiger

B. All syllables ending in a sonorant. In the spoken language this is either a semivowel, i.e. /-j, -w/, or a nasal, i.e. /-m, -n, -ŋ/. In the written language it is a semivowel, a nasal, or a liquid (i.e. sounds which in initial position are pronounced /l-, r-/), but syllable-final liquids are normally pronounced /-n/, p. 54. Examples:

ไฟ	/faj/ fire	นำ	/nam/ to lead
ดาว	/daaw/ star	ลม	/lom/ wind
เดียว	/diaw/ single	เมือง	/myaŋ/ town
ศีล	/sĭin/ moral code	ควร	/khuan/ should, ought to

(2) Dead syllables comprise the following:

A. All syllables ending in a short vowel. In most cases these are pronounced as a short vowel plus glottal stop (see p. 17 and cf. paragraph B below). Examples:

จะ	/càʔ/ will	แล	/lɛ́ʔ/ and
เตะ	/tèʔ/ to kick	เยอะ	/jɔ́ʔ/ a whole lot

If this short vowel is not in word-final position, the glottal stop may be dropped. Alternate tonal pronunciations are then possible, the first being a spelling and also a slow speech pronunciation, the second a rapid speech pronunciation. Syllables of the second type may be conveniently called "neutralized" syllables. Examples:

ทะเล	/thálee/ ~ /thalee/ sea
บุหรี่	/bùrìi/ ~ /burìi/ cigar, cigarette

B. All syllables ending in a stop consonant, i.e. a "dead" consonant. In the spoken language this is always a voiced unreleased stop. In the written language it may be a voiced stop, voiceless unaspirated stop, voiceless aspirated stop, or voiceless spirant, but all of these are normally pronounced as their homorganic voiced stops in syllable-final position; see pp. 56-58. Examples:

สิบ	/sìb/ ten	หีบ	/hìib/ box
รด	/ród/ to water	รูป	/rûub/ picture
รถ	/ród/ car	แปด	/pɛ̀ɛd/ eight
รส	/ród/ taste	มาก	/mâag/ much

"Dead" syllables often need to be further distinguished depending on whether they contain a short or a long vowel. This is explained in the following sections.

2. The Tonal Markers and Their Names

All tonal markers are superscripts. They are placed over the initial consonant of the syllable whose tone they mark. But if the syllable begins in a consonant cluster, the tonal marker is placed over the second of the two consonants. And if that syllable already has a superscript vowel, the tonal marker is placed above the vowel.

Symbol	Name	Transcription
◌́ ◌̀	ไม้เอก	/máj²èeg/ "first stick," i.e. 1st tonal marker
		Low or falling tone (see below)
◌̂ ◌̌	ไม้โท	/májthoo/ 2nd tonal marker
		Falling or high tone (see below)
◌̋ ◌́	ไม้ตรี	/májtrii/ 3rd tonal marker
		High tone
◌̌ ◌̋	ไม้จัตวา	/májcàdtàwaa/ 4th tonal marker
		Rising tone.

The tonal values of these markers depend upon two conditioning factors, (1) the class of the syllable-initial consonant; see pp. 10-13, and (2) the nature of the syllable with which they are used, i.e. whether it is "live" or "dead"; see pp. 25-26. The rules are given in the following sections.

3. Tonal Markers and MIDDLE Consonants

A. Live Syllables

When used with a MIDDLE consonant initiating a live syllable the four tonal markers indicate the low, falling, high, and rising tones, respectively. Absence of a marker indicates the middle tone.

MIDDLE CONSONANT WITH LIVE SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Middle	ปา	/paa/ to toss
◌่	Low	ป่า	/pàa/ forest
◌้	Falling	ป้า	/pâa/ elder aunt
	* * * * * * * *		
◌๋	High	เก๋	/kée/ to be counterfeit (< Chinese)
◌๊	Rising	เก๊	/kĕe/ to be chic (< Chin.)
		จ๋า	/căa/ yes? (ans. when called--intimate)

Normal and Rare Tones

The normal tones for MIDDLE consonants with live syllables are the first three, i.e. those above the row of asterisks. The last two tones are relatively rare and are found mostly in the following types of words: (1) particles, (2) onomatopoetic or affective words, (3) recent loanwords taken from Chinese or English.

B. Dead Syllables

When used with a MIDDLE consonant initiating a dead syllable, the same rules apply except that absence of a marker indicates the low tone.

MIDDLE CONSONANT WITH DEAD SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Low	จะ	/cà?/ will, shall
		จัด	/càd/ to prepare
		บอก	/bɔ̀ɔg/ to say to
		* * * * * * * *	
◌้	Falling	จ้ะ	/câ?/ yes (intimate)
		ตุ้บ	/tûb/ (imitative similar to Eng. "thud")
		อ้วก	/?ûag/ (imit. of vomiting sound)
◌่	High	โต๊ะ	/tó?/ table (< Chinese)
		เจ๊ก	/cég/ Chinese person (informal)(< Chin.)
		จ่วก	/cúag/ pure (of white) (restr. modifier)
		* * * * * * * *	
		* * * * * * * *	
◌๋	Rising	จ๋ะ	/cǎ?/ yes? (ans. when called--intimate)

Points to Remember

(1) The first tonal marker is NEVER used with dead syllables since the low tone is shown by absence of a marker.

(2) The middle tone does not occur with dead syllables except as an alternate pronunciation of the short-vowel subvariety known as "neutralized" syllables (p. 26).

Normal and Rare Tones

The most common tonal indication for dead syllables initiated by a MIDDLE consonant is the low tone shown by absence of a marker. The remaining tones occur only with particles, onomatopoetic or affective words, and with recent Chinese or English loanwords (cf. p. 28).

For all practical purposes one can say that the fourth tonal marker is NEVER used in dead syllables. The one and only such example that has been found in the recent Thai-Thai Dictionary is the one given. It is obviously a shortened or "clipped" form of /cǎa/ (see p. 28) which has the same usage.

4. Tonal Markers and HIGH Consonants

A. Live Syllables

There are only three tones used with live syllables initiated by HIGH consonants. These are the rising tone, shown by absence of a marker, and the low and falling tones, shown by the 1st and 2nd tonal markers, respectively. Other tones are taken care of in the writing system by the use of LOW consonants, as shown in the next section (pp. 32-34).

HIGH CONSONANT WITH LIVE SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Rising	เขา	/khăw/ he, she, they
◌่	Low	เข่า	/khàw/ knee
◌้	Falling	เข้า	/khâw/ to enter

B. Dead Syllables

When a HIGH consonant initiates a dead syllable absence of a tonal marker indicates the low tone. Any other tonal indication is RARE under these circumstances, but see the fourth example below.

HIGH CONSONANT WITH DEAD SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Low	แฉะ	/chè?/ to be damp, wet
		สิบ	/sìb/ ten
		ถูก	/thùug/ to be right
	* * * * * * * * *		
◌้	Falling	มักฮ้าก	/mâgkhâg/ very (of degree of obesity) (restr. modifier)

5. Tonal Markers and LOW Consonants

A. Live Syllables

When a LOW consonant initiates a live syllable, absence of a marker indicates the middle tone, the 1st marker indicates the falling tone, and the 2nd marker indicates the high tone.

LOW CONSONANT WITH LIVE SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Middle	ทา	/thaa/ to smear
◌่	Falling	ท่า	/thâa/ port
◌้	High	ท้า	/tháa/ to dare

B. Dead Syllables

When a LOW consonant initiates a dead syllable, it makes a difference whether the vowel is SHORT or LONG.

If the vowel is SHORT, absence of a marker indicates the high tone, and in rare instances the 1st marker is used to indicate the falling tone. Moreover, with vowels not normally marked as short (except in those cases where ◌๋ /májtàjkhúu/ can be used; see p. 18) the 1st marker indicates a SHORT vowel under the falling tone.

If the vowel is LONG, absence of a marker indicates the falling tone, and in rare instances the 2nd marker is used to indicate the high tone.

LOW CONSONANT WITH SHORT VOWEL IN DEAD SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	High	ละ	/lá?/ to abandon
		ลับ	/láb/ to be secret
	* * * * * * * *		
ˈ–	Falling	ค่ะ	/khâ?/ yes (woman sp.)
		มักม้าก	/mâgkhâg/ very (of degree of obesity)
		ลอกแลก	/lɔ̂glɛ̂g/ to be restless, shifty, inattentive

LOW CONSONANT WITH LONG VOWEL IN DEAD SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Falling	พูด	/phûud/ to talk, say
	* * * * * * * *		
ˇ–	High	เชิ้ต	/chə́əd/ shirt (< Eng.)

Rare Tones

The use of the 1st marker with a short vowel in dead syllables occurs almost exclusively with particles, and these are few in number. In any other circumstances it is extremely rare.

The use of the 2nd marker with a long vowel in dead syllables is also very rare and occurs almost exclusively in certain loanwords from English. Such

words are also sometimes spelled with the 3rd marker instead of the 2nd, but this is considered incorrect by many, viz.

เชิ้ต /chéad/ shirt (< Eng.)

The 2nd marker is used because it is associated with the high tone when used with LOW consonants, while the 3rd marker is used by some because it is unambiguously associated with the high tone through its use in that function with MIDDLE consonants (p. 29).

6. The Pairing of HIGH and LOW Consonants

The HIGH consonants (p. 12) are always voiceless aspirated stops or voiceless spirants, and for each HIGH consonant (or set of HIGH consonants identically pronounced) there is a corresponding LOW consonant (or set of LOW consonants identically pronounced.) This "pairing" of the HIGH and LOW aspirated stops and spirants is shown in the chart below. The obsolete letters of the velar series are omitted.

ASPIRATED STOPS AND SPIRANTS

HIGH	ผ	ฝ	ฐ	ถ	ภ	ฟ	ศ ษ ส	ห
LOW	ท ธ	ฑ ฒ	ฒ ฆ	น บ	พ ฎ	ฟ	ซ	ฮ

In order to learn the proper spelling of Thai syllables beginning in aspirated stops or spirants it is necessary to keep these two series in mind at all times and to be able to shift from a HIGH to a LOW aspirated stop or spirant at a moment's notice. The reason for this is that it is impossible to indicate the five tones used with live syllables and

the three normally used with dead syllables without using both series of consonants. The manner in which this shifting takes place in live syllables is illustrated in the chart below. A DASH indicates that the syllable having the tone indicated cannot be written with the consonant series indicated.

LOW AND HIGH SERIES IN LIVE SYLLABLES

Tone	LOW	HIGH	Transcription
Middle	ค่าง	—	/khaaŋ/ jaw
Low	—	ข่าง	/khàaŋ/ top (toy)
Falling	ค่าง	ข้าง	LOW /khâaŋ/ long-tailed monkey HIGH /khâaŋ/ side
High	ค้าง	—	/kháaŋ/ to remain over
Rising	—	ฃ่าง	/khǎaŋ/ egg (< Camb.)

The chart reveals that in live syllables the falling tone may be written either way, but no other ambiguity exists. As far as pronunciation is concerned it makes no difference whether a HIGH or a LOW consonant is used. However, certain words must be spelled one way, others the other way. It thus turns out that some homonyms are distinguished in writing by this means. But homonyms are also distinguished by employing different identically pronounced HIGH or LOW consonants.

The manner of shifting from the LOW to the HIGH series in dead syllables is illustrated below. The rare tones are omitted (see pp. 31 and 33).

LOW AND HIGH SERIES IN DEAD SYLLABLES

Tone	LOW	HIGH	Transcription
Short Vowel			
Low	——	ขับ	/khàb/ to drive
High	คับ	——	/kʰháb/ to be tight
Long Vowel			
Low	——	แถบ	/thὲɛb/ region, section
Falling	แหบ	——	/thêɛb/ almost, nearly

7. The Conversion of Sonorants

All consonant symbols read as voiced sonorants are inherently LOW. In order to have a means by which all five tones may be written with syllables beginning in a voiced sonorant it is necessary to have some method of converting the LOW series of voiced sonorants into HIGH consonants. The device used for this purpose is to place the HIGH consonant ห /hɔ̌ɔ hìib/ in front of the LOW sonorant which is to be converted. See the chart on p. 38.

When ห serves in this function it is known as ห นำ /hɔ̌ɔ nam/ "h-preceding" (or "h-leading") and is not pronounced. The resulting cluster of conson-

ants is then treated as a HIGH consonant and the value of the tonal markers used is the same as for the inherently HIGH consonants (pp. 30-31). This is illustrated in the charts below and on the following page. The tonal markers and superscript vowels are placed over the second consonant of the cluster.

CONVERTED HIGH SONORANT IN LIVE SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Rising	หนา	/nǎa/ to be thick
◌่	Low	น้อยหน่า	/nɔ́ɔjnàa/ custard apple
◌้	Falling	หน้า	/nâa/ face; front

CONVERTED HIGH SONORANT IN DEAD SYLLABLE

Marker	Value	Example	Transcription
(none)	Low	เหมาะ	/mɔ̀ʔ/ to be suitable, fit, fitting
		หยิบ	/jìb/ to pick up
		หลีก	/lìig/ to evade

Just as LOW aspirated stops and spirants are paired with HIGH aspirated stops and spirants (see p. 34), so unconverted LOW sonorants are paired with converted HIGH sonorants, as shown on the following

page. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain, two of the sonorants, ฬ and ฟ, do not happen to occur in converted form and they are therefore omitted.

SONORANTS

LOW	ง	ญ	น	ม	ย	ร	ว
HIGH	หง	หญ	หน	หม	หย	หร	หว

The chart immediately below illustrates the way in which all five of the tones may be written with syllables beginning in a voiced sonorant. Both unconverted and converted sonorants must be used, and the proper spelling of words involving the ambiguity in respect to the falling tone (compare p. 35) must always be memorized.

LOW AND HIGH SONORANTS IN LIVE SYLLABLES

Tone	LOW	HIGH	Transcription
Middle	นา	——	/naa/ paddy field
Low	——	น้อยหน่า	/nɔ́ɔjnàa/ custard apple
Falling	น่า	หน้า	LOW /nâa/ inducing to, -able (e.g. lovable) HIGH /nâa/ face; front
High	น้า	——	/náa/ younger maternal uncle or aunt
Rising	——	หนา	/năa/ to be thick

LOW AND HIGH SONORANTS IN DEAD SYLLABLES

Tone	LOW	HIGH	Transcription
Short Vowel			
Low	——	หลับ	/làb/ to close (the eyes)
High	ลับ	——	/láb/ to be secret
Long Vowel			
Low	——	หมาก	/màag/ areca nut
Falling	มาก	——	/mâag/ to be much; very

Rare Tones

Rare tones (i.e. the 1st tonal marker with a short vowel in a dead syllable and the 2nd tonal marker with a long vowel in a dead syllable) occasionally occur with unconverted LOW sonorants. The remarks on p. 33 therefore pertain to sonorants as well as to aspirated stops and spirants. Examples:

แน่ะ	/nɛ̂ʔ/ (particle used to call attention to smthg.)
โน้ต	/nóod/ notes (< Eng.)

Comment. The consonant ห is not the only silent letter used for purposes of conversion. The consonant อ has a similar use in rare instances. See the following section.

8. Special Method of Converting the Palatal Semivowel

In the modern Thai language there are four common words in which the sonorant ย is converted into a MIDDLE consonant by means of a preceding อ. When used in this function อ is known as อ นำ /ʔɔɔ nam/ "glottal stop-preceding" ("glottal stop-leading") and is not pronounced.

FOUR WORDS SPELLED WITH อ นำ

Spelling	Transcription
อย่า	/jàa/ don't, do not ... (prohibitive)
อยู่	/jùu/ to stay, remain, be at (a place)
อย่าง	/jàaŋ/ kind, sort, variety; like
อยาก	/jàag/ to wish, wish to ...

All other instances in which อ precedes a sonorant, including other instances in which it precedes ย, are covered by a different set of rules. See the discussion and examples on pp. 50 and 52-53.

Comment. The spelling of the four words shown above must be memorized. Two of them are homonyms with other words spelled with ห นำ, viz.

Spelling	Transcription
หย่า	/jàa/ to divorce ... (spouse)
หยาก	/jàag/ (see the two examples below)
หยากเยื่อ	/jàagjɯ̂a/ discarded material
หยากไย่	/jàagjâj/ cobwebs

CHAPTER IV

I N I T I A L C O N S O N A N T S

1. Regular and Irregular Initial Consonants

A study of the list of consonants (pp. 6-9) shows that a great many of them have identical pronunciations in initial position. The distinction between those of the HIGH and those of the LOW series is a necessary one for the purpose of indicating the various tones (pp.34-36). But even after allowance for this distinction has been made, there still remain many consonants of identical pronunciation within the same series. It is therefore advantageous to know which of two or more identically pronounced consonants of the same series may be considered the <u>regular</u> spelling for a given consonant sound and which may be considered <u>irregular</u>. See the chart below.

Pronunciation Initially	Regular Spelling	Irregular Spelling
	<u>S T O P S</u>	
k- MIDDLE	ก	——
kh- HIGH	ข	——
kh- LOW	ค	ฆ
c- MIDDLE	จ	——
ch- HIGH	ฉ	——
ch- LOW	ช	ฌ
d- MIDDLE	ด	ฎ. Very rarely ฑ.
t- MIDDLE	ต	ฏ

Pronunciation Initially	Regular Spelling	Irregular Spelling
S T O P S (CONT.)		
th- HIGH	ฐ	ฐ
th- LOW	ท	ฑ, ฒ, ธ. But ท is also read /d-/ MIDDLE in a few words.
b- MIDDLE	บ	—
p- MIDDLE	ป	—
ph- HIGH	ผ	—
ph- LOW	พ	ภ
ʔ- MIDDLE	อ	—
S P I R A N T S		
s- HIGH	ส	ศ, ษ
s- LOW	ซ	—
f- HIGH	ฝ	—
f- LOW	ฟ	—
h- HIGH	ห	—
h- LOW	ฮ	—
S O N O R A N T S		
ŋ- LOW	ง	—
n- LOW	น	ณ
m- LOW	ม	—
j- LOW	ย	ญ
r- LOW	ร	—
l- LOW	ล	ฬ
w- LOW	ว	—

Most words having irregular spelling as to initial consonants are of foreign origin (particularly of Pali or Sanskrit origin), but not all such words belong in this category.

Examples of common or reasonably common words which have <u>irregular</u> spelling as to syllable-initial consonant are given below.

	Example	Transcription
ฃ–	ฃา	/khăa/ to kill
ฉ–	กะเฉอ	/kàchəə/ tree (< Camb.)
		Not a common word. VERY RARE cons.
ฎ–	กรกฎาคม	/kàrágkàdaakhom/ July
		Additional irregularities in this and the following examples are discussed in later sections.
ฏ–	ปฏิบัติ	/pàtìbàd/ to do, act
ฐ–	ฐานะ	/thăanáʔ/ status, position
ฒ–	เฒอ	/thəə/ you (sp. to intimates)
ฑ–	นาฑี	/naathii/ minute (of time)
		Here ฑ is /th-/ LOW.
	บัณฑิต์	/bandìd/ pundit
		Here ฑ is /d-/ MIDDLE.
ฒ–	เฒ่า	/thâw/ to be old, aged
ภ–	ภาค	/phâag/ part, section
ษ–	ภาษา	/phaasăa/ language
ศ–	โศก	/sòog/ sorrow; to be sorrowful
ฯ–	ฯ	/náʔ/ at, in, of (place or time)
ญ–	หญ้า	/jâa/ grass
ฬ–	กีฬา, กีฬา	/kiilaa, kìlaa/ sport(s),athletics

2. Initial Consonant Clusters and Groupings

All sorts of consonants may be written adjacent to one another at the beginning of the syllable but not all of these are pronounced as consonant clusters. Therefore only those which can be pronounced as true clusters will hereafter be called "consonant clusters." Those which cannot be so pronounced are termed "consonant groupings."

Syllable initial consonant clusters and groupings fall into three general subclasses: (1) Those pronounced as true consonant clusters, p. 46; (2) those pronounced as single consonants, pp. 47-48; and, as the most numerous subclass, (3) those pronounced in two syllables with intervening unwritten vowel, pp. 49-53. There is one general tonal rule which normally holds for all of these subclasses, viz.

> If the <u>second</u> consonant is a sonorant the initial consonant is normally the <u>governing</u> consonant and the cluster or group is classified as MIDDLE, HIGH, or LOW depending on the classification of the <u>first</u> consonant. Examples:
>
> กล้า /klâa/ to dare
>
> ขวาน /khwăan/ ax
>
> พร้อม /phrɔ́ɔm/ to be ready, set

Sporadic exceptions are discussed on pp. 52-53.

The arrangement of accompanying tonal and vocalic symbols with respect to clusters and groupings is also important. The rules follow: (1) All vowel symbols which follow single consonants are placed after the <u>second</u> consonant of the cluster or the grouping. (2) Those which precede single consonants are placed

before the first consonant except in circumstances described on pp. 52-53. (3) All tonal markers and superscript vowel symbols are written over the second consonant. (4) All subscript vowel symbols are written under the second consonant. (5) Each part of a complex vowel symbol is subject to that one of the preceding rules which is appropriate to it. The examples below illustrate these rules in order.

(1)	ปลา	/plaa/ fish
	ตลาด	/tàlàad, ta-/ market
(2)	แปล	/plɛɛ/ to translate
	เพลง	/phleeŋ/ song
(3)	ครั้ง	/khráŋ/ time, instance
	ชนิด	/chánid, cha-/ kind, sort
(4)	ครู	/khruu/ teacher
(5)	เพราะ	/phrɔ́ʔ/ because
	เสมอ	/sàmɔ̌ə, sa-/ to be even; always

Syllables which begin in a consonant cluster or grouping and contain the short unwritten o-vowel followed by a consonant will be written as three consonants in a row, e.g.

กลม	/klom/ to be round
ถนน	/thànŏn, tha-/ street

3. True Consonant Clusters

The phonetic composition of true consonant clusters is (1) an unaspirated or aspirated voiceless stop followed by (2) /r/, /l/, or /w/. The chart on the following page shows the permissible clusters

arranged according to series (as determined by the first consonant).

PERMISSIBLE CONSONANT CLUSTERS

MIDDLE	กร	กล	กว	คร	ปร	ปล
HIGH	ขร	ขล	ขว		บร	บล
LOW	คร	คล	คว		พร	พล

Examples

กร–	กรง	/kroŋ/ cage
กล–	กล้า	/klâa/ to dare
กว–	กว่า	/kwàa/ more than
ตร–	ตรง	/troŋ/ to be straight
ปร–	ประตู	/pràtuu, pra-/ door
ปล–	ปลา	/plaa/ fish
ขร–	เจ้าขรัว	/câwkhrŭa/ rich man
ขล–	โขลง	/khlŏoŋ/ herd (of elephants)
ขว–	ขวา	/khwăa/ right (side)
บร–		RARE
บล–	แผล	/phlɛ̌ɛ/ (a) wound
คร–	เครื่อง	/khrŷaŋ/ instrumentation
คล–	คล้าย	/khláaj/ to resemble
คว–	ควัน	/khwan/ smoke
พร–	พรุ่งนี้	/phrûŋníi/ tomorrow
พล–	พลอย	/phlɔɔj/ precious stone

Note that some of the "irregular" initial consonants (pp. 41-42) coinciding in pronunciation with some

of those above (e.g. ฎ, ฐ, ฦ, ฑ, ฬ) do not happen to occur in true clusters.

4. Special Initial Consonant Groupings Pronounced as Single Consonants

Initial consonant groupings pronounced as single consonants always have ห as their second consonant. In general one need only remember that the ห is silent. One combination, however, is unique in that the pronounced consonant bears no relation to either of the component written consonants (rule 1 below).

Rule 1. The combination ทร- is usually pronounced /s/ and the series is LOW.

		Pronounced /s-/ LOW
ทร-	ทราย	/saaj/ (1) sand. (2) hog-deer
	ทราบ	/sâab/ to know (elegant word)
	ไทร	/saj/ banyan (tree)
	ทรง	/soŋ/ (1) form, structure. (2) Precedes verbs if sp. of royalty.
	ทรัพย์	/sáb/ wealth, money
		(The new symbol ์ is a cancellation sign, p. 63.)
	ทรุด	/sûd/ to subside, drop (as into chair)
	กระทรวง	/kràsuaŋ, kra-/ ministry (of gov't)

Rule 2. The combinations ศร- and ซร- are usually pronounced /s/, HIGH series.

		Pronounced /s-/ HIGH
ศร-	ศรี	/sǐi/ splendor, excellence, glory
	เศรษฐกิจ	/sèedthàkìd, -tha-/ economics

สร-	เศรษฐี	/sèedthĭi/ rich person, millionaire
	เศร้า	/sâw/ to be sad, sorrowful
	โศกเศร้า	/sòogsâw/ to be sad, sorrowful
สร-	สร้อย	/sɔ̂ɔj/ neck ornament, bracelet
	สร่าง	/sàaŋ/ to get sober
	สร้าง	/sâaŋ/ to build, construct
	เสร็จ	/sèd/ to be finished, through
	ประเสริฐ	/pràsèəd, pra-/ to be excellent
	สระ	/sà?/ (1) pond. (2) to shampoo

Comment. The last example above, comprising two homonyms, is additionally a homograph with still another word of different pronunciation and meaning (see the rules on pp. 49-50), viz.

สระ /sàrì?, sa-/ vowel

Rule 3. In one important and very common word the combination จร- is pronounced /c/, MIDDLE series.

		Pronounced /c-/ MIDDLE
จร-	จริง	/ciŋ/ to be true, sincere

In other instances this combination is not so pronounced (see p. 50).

E x c e p t i o n s

Every one of the combinations discussed in this section can also be pronounced in accordance with the rules given in the immediately following section (pp. 49-50). The spelling rules are therefore entirely arbitrary and the examples in both sections must be memorized for ease in reading and writing.

5. Initial Consonant Groupings Pronounced in Two Syllables

Initial consonant groupings which <u>are</u> not or cannot be pronounced as true clusters (pp. 45-46) or as single consonants (pp. 47-48) are pronounced in two syllables by the intrusion of an unwritten vowel after the first of the two consonants. In most cases this intruded vowel is /-a-/, as described below; but in rare instances it is /-ɔɔ-/ ~ /-ɔ-/, as discussed on pp. 51-52.

The normal rules for determining the tones of the intruded syllable and the syllable which follows it are given below with examples. Exceptions are illustrated on pp. 52-53.

A. HIGH Consonant Preceding

A preceding HIGH consonant converts a following low sonorant into a HIGH consonant. Both syllables are then pronounced according to the rules for HIGH consonants. In rapid speech, however, the first syllable (containing the intruded /-a-/) is subject to a neutralization of tone. This means that the vowel is pronounced on a middle tone. This pronunciation is shown below as a variant after a comma.

เสมอ	/sàmɤ̌, sa-/ to be even; always
เสมียน	/sàmɪan, sa-/ clerk, office worker
ถนน	/thànǒn, tha-/ street, road
ฝรั่ง	/fàràŋ, fa-/ Occidental
ขยี้	/khàjîi, kha-/ to squeeze, crush
สนุก	/sànùg, sa-/ to have fun, be amused
แผนก	/phànɛ̀ɛg, pha-/ department
ฉลาด	/chàlàad, cha-/ to be clever

B. MIDDLE Consonant Preceding

A preceding MIDDLE consonant converts a following LOW sonorant into a MIDDLE consonant. Both syllables are then pronounced according to the rules for MIDDLE consonants. In rapid speech the first syllable is subject to neutralization.

เจริญ	/càrəən, ca-/ to progress, advance
ตลิ่ง	/tàliŋ, ta-/ bank, shore
อร่อย	/ʔàrɔ̀j, ʔa-/ to be delicious
องุ่น	/ʔàŋùn, ʔa-/ grape
ทนก	/kànòg, ka-/ gold (literary word)
ตลก	/tàlòg, ta-/ to be amusing, humorous
ตลาด	/tàlàad, ta-/ market, market place
จมูก	/càmùug, ca-/ nose

C. Unconverted Consonants

With all other combinations of consonants no conversions take place. Therefore each of the two consonants governs the tone of its own syllable in accordance with the rules for its own series, whatever that may be. In rapid speech neutralization occurs.

สบาย	/sàbaaj, sa-/ to be well, comfortable
สติ	/sàtiʔ, sa-/ mind, consciousness
สถานี	/sàthăanii, sa-/ station (railroad)
สหาย	/sàhăaj, sa-/ friend
สภา	/sàphaa, sa-/ house, body (organization)
เฉพาะ	/chàphɔ́ʔ, cha-/ to be special
ทหาร	/tháhăan, tha-/ soldier, member of an armed force

ชนิด /chánid, cha-/ kind, sort, variety

พม่า /phámâa, pha-/ Burma; Burmese

นรก /nárók, na-/ hell

D. Variations in Spelling

Prior to the appearance of the latest Thai dictionary issued by the Ministry of Education in 1950, some of the words listed under C above were spelled with written —ะ inserted after the first consonant. The McFarland Thai-English Dictionary, widely used by English-speaking students of Thai, was issued before the time of this change and therefore has the old spelling for such words. A few examples are:

New Way	Old Way	Transcription
เฉพาะ	ฉะเพาะ	/chàphɔ́?, cha-/ to be special
ชนิด	ชะนิด	/chánid, cha-/ kind, sort, variety
พม่า	พะม่า	/phámâa, pha-/ Burma; Burmese

Many other words having similar sound combinations are still spelled with —ะ, e.g.

ชะนี /chánii, cha-/ gibbon

ทะเล /thálee, tha-/ sea

For other examples the student is referred to the writer's THAI VOCABULARY (ACLS, 1955).

6. The Intruded Vowel /-ɔɔ-/ ~ /-ɔ-/

In special cases an initial consonant grouping which cannot be pronounced as a true consonant cluster is pronounced in two syllables by the intrusion of /-ɔɔ-/ or sometimes /-ɔ-/ in rapid speech if the first consonant is MIDDLE or LOW. Most of the group-

ings which come in this category contain บ, ป, พ, or ฟ followed by ร, but other types of examples occur sporadically. (Any additional spelling irregularities in the examples below are taken up later.)

บ–	บรม	/bɔɔrom, bɔ-/ supreme
	บริบูรณ์	/bɔɔríbuun, bɔ-/ to be complete
	บริเวณ	/bɔɔríween, bɔ-/ environs, vicinity
	บริษัท	/bɔɔrísàd, bɔ-/ company, firm
	บริสุทธิ์	/bɔɔrísùd, bɔ-/ to be pure
	อธิบดี	/ʔàthíbɔɔdii, ʔa-...-bɔ-/ head of a department
ม–	มรกต	/mɔɔrákòd, mɔra-/ emerald
	มรดก	/mɔɔrádòg, mɔra-/ inheritance
	มรสุม	/mɔɔrásŭm, mɔra-/ monsoon
ท–	ทรมาน	/thɔɔrámaan, thɔra-/ to persecute
ธ–	ธรณี	/thɔɔránii, thɔra-/ the world, earth
จ–	จระเข้	/cɔɔrákhêe, cɔra-/ crocodile
ภ–	มหรสพ	/máhɔ̆rásòb, ma-...-ra-/ (an) entertainment

7. Exceptions in the Treatment of Consonant Groupings

It may be stated as a general rule that an initial HIGH or MIDDLE consonant will govern the tone of a following LOW sonorant when no written vowel intervenes (pp. 49-50), but this rule is not an invariable one. In some cases a following LOW sonorant will remain LOW. In such cases, too, the normally preposed เ– and ไ– vowels will be placed in front of the second instead of the first consonant;

see, for instance, the third example cited below.

The unconverted LOW sonorant is underlined in the phonetic transcription below. Any additional spelling irregularities are explained later.

Unconverted LOW Sonorants

สมาคม	/sàmaakhom, sa-/	club, society
สมาชิก	/sàmaachíg, sa-/	member (of a club)
สโมสร	/sàmoosɔ̌ɔn, sa-/	club, association
พาหนะ	/phaahànáʔ, -ha-/	vehicle
ไปรษณีย์	/prajsànii, -sa-/	mail, post
อนุญาต	/ʔànújâad, ʔa-/	to permit, allow
อนุมัติ	/ʔànúmád, ʔa-/	permission
อยุธยา	/ʔàjúdthájaa, ʔa-..-tha-/	Ayutthaya (Ayuthia)

It may also be stated as a general rule that when two consonants which are written together comprise a permissible consonant cluster they will be pronounced as such (p. 46). But here again there are exceptions, as shown in the examples below.

Consonant Groupings Instead of Clusters

กรุณา	/kàrúnaa, ka-/	mercifulness
กวี	/kàwii, ka-/	poet
ปริมาณ	/pàrímaan, pa-/	quantity, supply
ปริญญา	/pàrinjaa, pa-/	diploma, degree
อันตราย	/ʔantàraaj, -ta-/	harm, injury
พละ	/phálâʔ, pha-/	(physical) strength

Many other examples of such exceptions can be found in any dictionary, but most words of this type are literary or otherwise specialized.

CHAPTER V

F I N A L A N D M E D I A L C O N S O N A N T S

1. Voiced Sonorants in Final Position

There are ten voiced sonorant symbols whose pronunciation in initial position is the same as the initial letter of the name attached to the symbol. As far as spelling is concerned all of these may occur in syllable final as well as syllable initial position. However, the only sonorant sounds which can normally occur in final position are /-j, -w, -ŋ, -n, -m/. Because of this limitation some of the written symbols have a special pronunciation when occurring in syllable final position, as shown in the chart below.

VOICED SONORANTS IN FINAL POSITION

Symbol	ง	ญ ณ น ร ฬ ฦ	ม	ย	ว
Phon. Value when Final	-ŋ	-n	-m	-j	-w

The regular spelling for final /-n/ is น as is shown by underlining in the chart above. The other symbols represent irregular spelling. The symbol ญ was originally a palatal nasal /ñ/, but it is now pronounced as a palatal semivowel /j-/ in initial position and as a dental nasal /-n/ in final position. The symbols ณ, ฬ, and ฦ are all pronounced /-n/, their homorganic nasal, when found in syllable final position.

Examples of important words having irregular spelling in respect to syllable final voiced sonorants are shown on the following page.

Irregular Final Sonorants

-ม	ประมาณ	/pràmaan/ about, approximately
	คุณ	/khun/ you (to equals); (title placed before given name); goodness
-ญ	สำคัญ	/sămkhan/ to be important
	สัญญา	/săn**j**aa/ to promise
-ล	ตาล	/taan/ sugar palm (tree)
	รัฐบาล	/rádthàbaan, -tha-/ the government (see p. 61 also)
-ฬ	ปลาวาฬ	/plaawaan/ whale
-ร	การ	/kaan/ work; act of ...-ing
	ทหาร	/tháhăan, tha-/ soldier
	อาหาร	/ʔaahăan/ food
	ควร	/khuan/ ought to, should

Exceptions. Some speakers of Thai who have learned English will sometimes pronounce final /-l/ in English loanwords. For such words two pronunciations are shown, e.g.

ฟุตบอล /fútbɔɔn ~ fútbɔɔl/ football (< Eng.)

2. Special Rules Concerning -ร and -รร

When a single ร follows another consonant and at the same time stands at the end of the syllable it is pronounced /-ɔɔn/. Important examples are:

พร	/phɔɔn/ blessing, blessings
อักษร	/ʔàgsɔ̌ɔn/ letter of the alphabet
นคร	/nákhɔɔn, na-/ city
ละคร	/lákhɔɔn, la-/ play, drama
สโมสร	/sàmoosɔ̌ɔn, sa-/ club, association
ถาวร	/thăawɔɔn/ to be permanent, enduring

When double ๆ follows a consonant it is pronounced (1) as /-an/ if no other pronounced consonant follows in the same syllable, and (2) as /-a-/ if another pronounced consonant does follow. Double ๆ is often referred to as ๆ ฟัน /rɔɔ hăn/. Examples:

	Double ๆ read as /-an/
กรรไกร	/kankraj/ scissors
บรรจุ	/bancù?/ to fill
บรรทุก	/banthúg/ to load, load onto
บรรเทา	/banthaw/ to get relief, be relieved
สวรรค์	/sàwăn, sa-/ heaven

	Double ๆ read as /-a-/
กรรม	/kam/ misfortune; object (of a verb)
กสิกรรม	/kàsìkam, ka-/ agriculture
ธรรม	/tham/ Buddhist teaching, dharma
ธรรมดา	/thammádaa, -ma-/ to be common, ordinary (see p. 60)

3. Stops and Spirants in Final Position

There are thirty-four consonant symbols for stops and spirants. Of these, two of the velar stops are no longer used in any position (p. 6) and an additional six are never written in final position as consonants to be pronounced. In other words, they do not function as syllable-closing consonants. These six consonants are the following:

ฉ ช ฌ ฬ ฮ ฮ

Although ฮ does not occur in final position as a consonant symbol, it does occur at the end of sylla-

bles as part or all of certain vowel symbols (p. 21).

The remaining twenty-six symbols for stops and spirants occur as written symbols in final position, but the majority of them have a different pronunciation in this position from what they have in syllable initial position. The reason for this is that in normal Thai speech voiceless aspirated and unaspirated stops and voiceless spirants do not occur as pronounced consonants in final position. The only stops which can be pronounced in this position are the voiced stops /-b, -d, -g/ and the glottal stop /-ʔ/. Final /-ʔ/ is not indicated by a definite consonant symbol in the writing system, but is represented instead by the -ะ symbol employed for short vowels not followed by a syllable-closing consonant (pp. 15 and 17). There is therefore nothing further to be explained about this sound as far as the writing system is concerned. The rules for the remaining stops and spirants occurring in final position are as follows:

(1) Words which have regular spelling for the stop sounds in final position employ ก for /-g/, ด for /-d/, and บ for /-b/.

(2) All other types of written final stops and spirants are pronounced as /-g, -d, -b/ depending upon their position of articulation. Hence all having the velar position are pronounced /-g/, all in the palatal and dental (including retroflex) position are pronounced /-d/, and all having the labial position are pronounced /-b/. See the summary chart which is presented on the following page.

STOPS AND SPIRANTS IN FINAL POSITION

	Velar	Palatal	Dental Retro.	Dental Dent.	Labial
Voiced Stops			ฎ	ฏ	บ
Voiceless Unaspirated Stops	ก	จ	ฎ	ต	บ
Voiceless Aspirated Stops	ข ค ฆ	ช ฌ	ฐ ฑ ฒ	ถ ท ธ	ผ ภ
Voiceless Spirants		ศ ษ ส			ฟ
PHONETIC VALUE	-g				-b

The six symbols mentioned on p. 56 as not occurring in final position are omitted from the chart. The symbols employed in regular spelling are enlarged. Examples of words having irregular spelling with respect to final stops and spirants are shown below.

Irregular Final Stops and Spirants

-ข	เลข	/lêeg/ numeral, figure
-ค	โรค	/rôog/ disease
-ฆ	เมฆ	/mêeg/ cloud
-จ	ทราจ	/trùad/ to inspect, examine
-ช	พืช	/phŷyd/ vegetation, plants
-ฎ	กฎ	/kòd/ rule, law
-ฏ	ปรากฏ	/praakòd/ to appear, become manifes
-ฐ	รัฐ	/rád/ state, nation

–ด	วุฒ	/wúd/ to grow, prosper (literary)
–ต	ชีวิต	/chiiwít/ life
–ถ	รถ	/rót/ car
–ท	บาท	/bàad/ baht, tical (monetary unit)
–ธ	โกรธ	/krôot/ to be angry
–บ	รูป	/rûub/ picture, form, shape
–พ	ภาพ	/phâab/ picture, image
–ภ	ลาภ	/lâab/ acquisition, gain, fortune
–ศ	ประเทศ	/práthêet, pra-/ country (nation)
–ษ	โทษ	/thôot/ punishment
–ส	รส	/rót/ taste, flavor

E x c e p t i o n s

Some speakers of Thai who have learned English sometimes pronounce syllable final /-f/ and /-s/ in recent English loanwords. For such words two pronunciations are shown, e.g.

กอล์ฟ	/kɔ́ɔb ~ kɔ́ɔf/ golf (< Eng.)
เทนนิส	/thennít ~ thennís/ tennis (< Eng.)

4. Medial Consonants Having Double Function

Some medial consonants which stand before another consonant, as far as spelling is concerned, have a double function which may be described as follows:

(1) The consonant is pronounced at the end of the syllable in conformance with the rules given for finals on pp. 54-55 (sonorants) and pp. 56-59 (stops and spirants), and

(2) the consonant is pronounced a second time as a syllable on its own account with the addition of an intruded /-a-/ after the manner of initial consonant groupings pronounced in two syllables (see paragraphs A and B below); or, in rarer instances, it initiates a new syllable pronounced with following written vowel (paragraph C below).

Because of the limitations on the phonetic level in respect to permitted final consonants, a medial consonant with double function often has two different sounds, one in its function as a syllable final consonant and another in its function as a syllable initial consonant. The rules for the tones on the intruded syllable (if any) and on the syllable which follows it are the same as those for initial consonant groupings pronounced in two syllables (pp. 49-50).

A. Medial Sonorants with Double Function

–น–	คุณภาพ	/khunnáphâab, -na-/ quality
	วัณโรค	/wannárôog, -na-/ tuberculosis
–น–	ทินกร	/thinnákɔɔn, -na-/ the sun (elegant)
–ม–	คมนาคม	/khommánaakhom, -ma-/ communication
	กรรมการ	/kammákaan, -ma-/ committee
	ธรรมดา	/thammádaa, -ma-/ to be common, ordinary
–ร–	ภรรยา	/phanrájaa, -ra-/ wife (elegant)
		Here the second ร of a double ร has double function. See Comment 2 and also paragraph D below.
–ล–	ผลไม้	/phǒnlámáaj, -la-/ fruit (elegant)
	พลเมือง	/phonlámyaŋ, -la-/ population
–ว–	อวัยวะ	/ʔàwajjáwáʔ, ʔa-..-ja-/ organ (of the body)

Comment 1. ง, ญ, ฬ and ว are not found in medial position with double function.

Comment 2. ร does not occur in this function except when double ร is involved. Instead medial ร followed by another written consonant is pronounced in some words as /-n/ (i.e. as a syllable final) and in other words as /-rá-/ (i.e. as a syllable in its own right), but not in both functions, e.g.

มารดา /maandaa/ mother (elegant)

สารบาญ /săarábaan, -ra-/ table of contents

B. Medial Stops and Spirants with Double Function

–ก–	ปรกติ	/pròg<u>kàt</u>i?, -ka-/ to be normal
	ตุกตา	/túg<u>kà</u>taa, -ka-/ doll
	สกปรก	/sòg<u>kà</u>pròg, -ka-/ to be dirty
–จ–	กิจการ	/kìd<u>càa</u>kaan, -ca-/ work, activity
–ช–	ราชการ	/râad<u>chá</u>kaan, -cha-/ gov't service
–ฐ–	รัฐบาล	/rád<u>thà</u>baan, -tha-/ the government
–ฒ–	วัฒนา	/wád<u>thá</u>naa, -tha-/ to progress
–ต–	จัตวา	/càd<u>tà</u>waa, -ta-/ four (eleg. and tech.)
–ท–	วิทยา	/wíd<u>thá</u>jaa, -tha-/ a science
–ธ–	อยุธยา	/?àjú<u>dthá</u>jaa, ?a-...-tha-/ Ayutthaya (Ayuthia)
–ป–	สัปดาห์	/sà<u>bpà</u>daa, -pa-/ week (elegant)
	อุปสรรค	/?ù<u>bpà</u>săg, -pa-/ obstacle, difficulty
–พ–	ภาพยนต์	/phâa<u>bphá</u>jon, -pha-/ motion pictures (eleg.)
	อพยพ	/?ò<u>bphá</u>jób, -pha-/ to emigrate
–ศ–	เทศบาล	/thêed<u>sà</u>baan, -ssa-/ municipality

Medial ศ, ษ or ส may be pronounced as -ssa- instead of -dsa- in rapid speech.

ปราศจาก /pràadsàcàag, -ssa-/ without

-ษ- โฆษณา /khôodsànaa, -ssa-/ to advertize

Here ษ does not govern; see p. 52 and contrast with the next example.

-ศ- ศาสนา /sàadsànaa, -ssa-/ a religion

Sometimes double function involves a medial consonant cluster, e.g.

จักรยาน /càgkràjaan, -kra-/ bicycle

C. Double Function without Intruded Vowel

In some cases double function is found without the addition of an intruded vowel, e.g.

พระเชตุพน /phráchêedtùphon/ name of a temple

ศัตรู /sàdtruu/ enemy, foe

อัตรา /ʔàdtraa/ rate (as of exchange)

มาตรา /mâadtraa/ system (as of measurement)

สถิติ /sàthìdtìʔ, sa-/ statistics

D. Suppression of Double Function

Some words which were formerly pronounced with double function are now usually pronounced without it, and a few words fluctuate in pronunciation.

ภรรยา /phanrájaa ~ phanjaa/ wife (elegant)

ราชบุรี /râadbùrii/ Ratburi (name of a town)

เพชรบุรี /phédbùrii/ Phetburi (name of a town)

Until fairly recently the last two examples were often pronounced /râadchábùrii, -cha-/ and /phédchábùrii, -cha-/, respectively.

5. Cancellation of Final Consonants

A special symbol ◌์ known by the two names given below is often used to show that a final consonant is not to be pronounced.

ไม้ทัณฑฆาต /májthanthákhâad/ cancellation sign

การันต์ /kaaran/ cancellation sign

A consonant that is so cancelled is called by its name followed by the term /kaaran/, e.g.

ต์ /tɔɔ kaaran/ in the word การันต์.

Examples of Cancelled Final Consonants

ทุกข์	/thúg/ sorrow, misery
สตางค์	/sàtaaŋ, sa-/ stang, 1-100th tical
รถยนต์	/ródjon/ automobile
ศัพท์	/sàb/ vocabulary, words
กุมภาพันธ์	/kumphaaphan/ February
พิมพ์	/phim/ to print
บริบูรณ์	/bɔɔríbuun, bɔ-/ to be complete
สัตว์	/sàd/ animal, beast
สัตย์	/sàd/ honesty
ทรัพย์	/sáb/ wealth, money
แพทย์	/phɛ̂ɛd/ physician, doctor (elegant)
วันอาทิตย์	/wan?aathíd/ Sunday
วันศุกร์	/wansùg/ Friday
วันเสาร์	/wansăw/ Saturday
สัปดาห์	/sàbpàdaa, -pa-/ week (elegant)
วงศ์	/woŋ/ race, family, stock
ปอนด์	/pɔɔn/ pound (weight, money)(< Eng.)

Sometimes two final consonants are silenced even though only the last is marked as such by the use of the cancellation sign, e.g.

วันจันทร์ /wancan/ Monday

ราษฎร์ /râad/ realm

ศาสตร์ /sàad/ branch or field of knowledge, as in the example below.

ภูมิศาสตร์ /phuumísàad/ geography

If the cancellation sign is placed over a consonant with superscript or subscript vowel, both are rendered silent. Combinations often so treated are –ิ and –ุ, e.g.

สิทธิ์ /sìd/ rights, privileges

Also สิทธิ /sìdthí?/

บริสุทธิ์ /bɔɔrísùd, bɔ-/ to be pure

วัดโพธิ์ /wád phoo/ Wat Pho (famous temple)

พันธุ์ /phan/ kind, breed, species

Sometimes a preceding consonant with superscript vowel is also rendered silent, e.g.

กษัตริย์ /kàsàd, ka-/ king

6. Unmarked Final Silent Consonants

The cancellation sign is <u>not</u> <u>invariably</u> used to mark a final silent consonant. Sometimes a final consonant is silent even though unmarked. Such unmarked final silent consonant is most often ʔ preceded by a stop, e.g.

จักร /càg/ machine (usually in compounds)

สมัคร /sàmàg, sa-/ to volunteer. Also สมัค.

เพชร /phéd/ diamond. See also p. 72.

บุตร /bùd/ son (elegant)

บัตร /bàd/ card (as postcard)

มิตร /mít/ friend

มหาสมุทร /máhăasàmùd, ma-...-sa-/ ocean

An unusual type of example is seen in

ครรภ /khan/ pregnancy, uterus (elegant)

This is the official spelling, but the spelling ครรภ์ i.e. with ์ added, is the one most often seen.

7. Unmarked Nonfinal Silent Consonants

Since the cancellation sign is very rarely used over any but final silent consonants, most types of nonfinal silent consonants are unmarked in any way. The silent consonant is often, but not always, ร.

(ร) สามารถ /săamâad/ to be able, capable

ปรารถนา /pràadthànăa, -tha-/ to desire, wish

เกียรติยศ /kìadtìjód/ honor

ศีรษะ /sǐisà?/ head (eleg.). Also ศีรษ์ะ.

(ห) พราหมณ์ /phraam/ Brahman

(ฌ) เพชฌฆาต /phédchákhâad, -cha-/ executioner

Exceptions

Even though it is an exceptional usage the cancellation sign is sometimes found with nonfinal consonants, e.g. in the alternate spelling of the elegant term for "head" above. In particular it is so used in recent loanwords from English. But some such words are spelled now with and now without the cancellation sign, e.g.

กอล์ฟ, กอลฟ์ /kɔ̂ɔb ~ kɔ̂ɔf/ golf (< Eng.)

ฟอร์ม /fɔɔm/ form (e.g. a printed form); uniform (for a servant) (< Eng.)

8. Final Consonants with Silent Vowels

Sometimes a final subscript ฺ or superscript ์ is silent even though there is no special symbol which can be used to indicate this. The combinations most often found are -ฺฎ and -ฺด, but -ฺต, -ฺบ and -ฺม are also found, e.g.

-ฺฎ	เหตุ	/hèed/ reason, cause
	ธาตุ	/thâad/ element
-ฺด	ชาติ	/châad/ nationality, race
	ญาติ	/jâad/ relative, kin
	เกียรติ	/kìad/ honor
	อนุมัติ	/ʔànúmád, ʔa-/ permission
	ประวัติ	/pràwàd/ description, history. See p. 78.
	สมมุติ	/sǒmmúd/ to suppose
-ฺต	จักรพรรดิ	/càgkràphád, -kra-/ emperor
-ฺบ	โกฏิ	/kòod/ ten million
-ฺม	อุณหภูมิ	/ʔunnáhàphuum, -naha-/ temperature

Sometimes the vowel remains silent when the word is compounded with another word, e.g.

เหตุการณ์	/hèedkaan/ events, circumstances
ภูมิรู้	/phuumrúu/ knowledge, education (in a person)

But at other times the vowel is pronounced, e.g.

ภูมิศาสตร์	/phuumísàad/ geography
เกียรติยศ	/kìadtijód/ honor
ประวัติศาสตร์	/pràwàdtisàad, pra-/ history (subject)

CHAPTER VI

O T H E R I R R E G U L A R I T I E S

1. Special Consonant + Vowel Symbols

There are two sets of special consonant + vowel symbols which are shown below. In <u>theory</u> these symbols are treated as vowels and both short and long varieties occur. In <u>practice</u> they are treated as consonant + vowel symbols and the consonantal component behaves like a LOW consonant.

Short Symbol	Name	Long Symbol	Name
ฤ	/rฺ์ʔ/	ฤๅ	/ryy/
ฦ	/lฺ์ʔ/	ฦๅ	/lyy/

The most common of these symbols is ฤ /rฺ์ʔ/ and it may be pronounced /ry-/, /ri-/ or /rəə-/ depending upon the individual word in which it is used. It occurs as a syllable initial or as the second component of any MIDDLE or LOW consonant cluster in which ร occurs as the second component (see p. 46). It also occurs clustered with ห, a combination in which ร does not occur.

Examples of ฤ as Syllable Initial

ฤดู	/rฺ์duu/ season
ฤทธิ์	/rid/ supernatural power
ฤกษ์	/rêəg/ auspicious time

Examples of ฤ in Clusters

อังกฤษ	/ʔaŋkrìd/ England; English
ประพฤติ	/pràphrɤ́d, pra-/ to behave, act
วันพฤหัสบดี	/wan phrɤ́hàdsàbɔ̀ɔdii, -ssabɔ-/ Thursday
พฤษภาคม	/phrɤ́dsàphaakhom -ssa-/ May
พฤศจิกายน	/phrɤ́dsàcìkaajon, -ssa-/ November
ทฤษฎี	/thrídsàdii, -ssa-/ theory

(see p. 61)

The long symbol ฤๅ is very rarely used. It occurs in the example cited below, but the same word is also spelled with the short symbol at times.

ฤาษี, ฤษี /ryysǐi/ or /rɤ́sǐi/ hermit, anchorite

The symbols ฦ and ฦๅ are virtually never used. There are therefore no useful, or even moderately useful, examples which can be cited. The symbols are often omitted entirely from Thai dictionaries.

Dictionary Order. Since these symbols are not true consonants but consonant + vowel symbols, they do not comprise a part of the inventory of consonants (pp. 6-9). For the purpose of order of arrangement in dictionaries, ฤ and ฤๅ succeed ร, while ฦ and ฦๅ are placed after ล.

2. The Twenty Words Spelled with เ-

The complete list of the twenty words which must be spelled with the symbol เ- is given on the following page. The arrangement follows the Thai alphabetical order. Most of these words are very common and none of them are uncommon, so the proper spelling of all of them must be memorized.

TWENTY WORDS SPELLED WITH ไ-

ไกล้	/klâj/ to be close, near
ไคร	/khraj/ who? someone, anyone
ไคร่	/khrâj/ desire to, wish to
ไจ	/caj/ heart, mind, spirit (fig. sense)
ไช่	/châj/ to be ...; that's so!
ไช้	/cháj ~ cháaj/ to use ...; to be used
ไก	/daj/ which, any (preceded by clf.)
ไต้	/tâj/ to be under, stern
ไน	/naj/ in (space); in, at, on (time)
ไบ	/baj/ leaf (in cpds. exc. when a clf.)
ไบ้	/bâj/ dumb, mute
ไฝ่, มักไฝ่	/fàj/, as in /fàgfàj/ to be engrossed in
ไย	/jaj/ fiber; web (of spider)
สะไภ้	/sàpháj, sa-/ female rel. by marriage
ไส	/săj/ to be clear, transparent
ไส่	/sàj/ to put in, insert
ไห้	/hâj/ to give ...; for ...
ไหญ่	/jàj/ to be big, large
ไหม่	/màj/ to be new; anew
ไหล, หลงไหล	/lăj/, only in /lŏŋlăj/ to be infatuated with ...

Some of these have homonyms spelled with ไ- as in the examples shown below:

ไจ	/caj/ skein (of thread, yarn)
ไก, บันไก	/daj/, as in /bandaj/ stairs
ไต้	/tâj/ torch

ไน	/naj/ spinning wheel
ไย	/jaj/ why, for what
ไส	/sǎj/ to push, shove (forward, away)
ไห้, ร้องไห้	/hâj/, as in /rɔ́ɔŋhâj/ to cry, weep
ไหล	/lǎj/ to flow

3. More About Unwritten /-a-/

A. Unwritten -ะ

In previous chapters examples have been given of intruded /-a-/ in initial consonant groupings (see pp. 49-51) and after certain medial consonants with double function (see pp. 60-61). Single consonants or word final consonants may also be pronounced with an unwritten /-aʔ/, but most such words are highly literary. One of the most commonly seen words of this type is the following:

ณ	/náʔ/ at, in (of time or place)

Other examples are very much rarer:

ศิลป	/sǐnlápàʔ/ arts, crafts
ศิล	/tìláʔ/ sesame (literary word; the common word is งา /ŋaa/)

B. Unwritten -ั/

Another rare type of unwritten /-a-/ is found in the case of a few words which are pronounced as if they were spelled with -ั/. Among words of this type which have a fairly high frequency the first two examples below are perhaps the most important.

สตรี	/sàdtrii/ woman (elegant)
กรกฎาคม	/kàrágkàdaakhom, ka-..-ka-/ July
อกตัญญู	/ʔàgkàtanjuu, -ka-/ to be ungrateful

The usual reading for the unwritten vowel in a closed syllable is /-o-/, as shown on pp. 18-20. The reading /-a-/ shown in the three examples on the preceding page is very rare. The pressure for the /-o-/ reading is such that some words which were until recently read with /-a-/ are now usually read with /-o-/, e.g.

คมนาคม	/khommánaakhom, -na-/ communication
มกราคม	/mógkàraakhom, -ka-/ January

The two words were formerly (or rarely still are) pronounced /khammánaakhom, -na-/ and /mágkàraakhom, -ka-/, respectively.

The Use of the Vowel-Shortening Symbol

The vowel-shortening symbol ◌ั, known as ไม้ไต่คู้ (see p. 18), has certain important restrictions as to its use. It is used in combination with the vowels เ◌, แ◌, and ◌ะ (and no others), and it is used with these only if two additional conditions are met, viz. (1) there must be a syllable-final consonant, and (2) there must be no tonal marker required in the writing of the syllable. The vowel-shortening symbol is most commonly used with เ◌, e.g.

VOWEL-SHORTENING SYMBOL WITH เ◌

เก็บ	/kèb/ to pick, gather, collect ...
เจ็ด	/cèd/ seven
เช็ด	/chéd/ to wipe ...
เร็ว	/rew/ to be fast, quick, rapid
เล็ก	/lég/ to be small, little
เห็น	/hěn/ to see ...
เหล็ก	/lèg/ iron (metal)

Exceptions

One important word, /pen/ (1st example below) is spelled with ◌็ in dictionaries, official writings, textbooks, etc., but is normally spelled without ◌็ in newspapers. This is occasioned in large part by the high frequency of its occurrence. The remaining words shown below are regularly spelled without ◌็ under all circumstances.

เป็น, เป่น	/pen/ to be ...
เพชร	/phéd/ diamond. (See also p. 64.)
เมตร	/méd/ meter (< French)
เมตริก	/médtríg/ metric (< French)

The use of ◌็ with the vowels แ– and –ิ is much rarer. Although there are some important exceptions, its use with these two vowels is largely confined to imitative words, restricted modifiers, and particles.

VOWEL-SHORTENING SYMBOL WITH แ– AND –ิ

แข็ง	/khɛ̌ŋ/ to be hard, firm, strong
แขยัก	/khàjèg, kha-/ bit by bit (of climbing)
แจ็ด	/chɛ́d/ bright (red) (restricted mod.)
แด็กแด้	/dèɡdɛ̂ɛ/ chrysalis. Also ทักแด้ /dàɡdɛ̂ɛ/.
ก็	/kɜ̌², kɜ̌-/ then, consequently, also Always spelled without vowel, as shown. A very common and important word.
หรือก	/rɜ̀ɡ/ (emphatic particle). Also หรอก but with same pronunciation.
หรำแหรม	/rɜ̌mrɛ̌m/ sparsely
หยิ่อกหยิ่อย	/jɜ̀ɡjɜ̌j/ disheveled, mussed (as hair)

5. The Tonal Markers and Vowel Length

Since the vowel-shortening symbol ◌̆ cannot be employed with the vowels เ◌ะ, แ◌ะ and ◌็อ when a tonal marker is also required in the writing of the syllable (p. 69), there is no way within the conventional writing system to distinguish short /-e-/, /-ɛ-/ and /-ɔ-/ from long /-ee-/, /-ɛɛ-/ and /-ɔɔ-/ if tonal markers are used. All that can be done is to make a few very general statements which may be helpful to the foreign student of Thai. These are as follows:

1. The vowel เ◌ plus any one of the four tonal markers is normally read short, e.g.

THE VOWEL เ◌ WITH TONAL MARKERS

เก่ง	/kèŋ/ to be expert (in), good (at)
เบ่ง	/bèŋ/ to expand
เช่น	/chên/ such as
เล่น	/lên/ to play
เร่า	/rêw/ cardamom
เว้น	/wén/ to omit, except
เน้น	/nén/ to compress (e.g. the lips)
เจ๊ง	/céŋ/ to go bankrupt (< Chin.)
เป๊ะ	/pĕŋ/ strictly, sharp (as "noon sharp")
โกรงเกรง	/krŏoŋkrĕeŋ/ to be sparse; sparsely, few

An exception. Note the difference between the last two examples. The long /-ee-/ can be predicted, however, because of the unambiguous long /-oo-/ in the first of the two ablaut reduplicated syllables.

2A. The vowels แ– and –ิ are usually, but not invariably, short under the low tone in live syllables, e.g.

THE VOWELS แ– AND –ิ WITH MARKED LOW TONE

แจ่ม	/cèm/ to be clear
แบ่ง	/bèŋ/ to divide (up)
แผ่น	/phèn/ Clf. for sheets (as of paper)
แหม่ม	/mèm/ Occidental woman (< Eng.)
แห่ง	/hèŋ/ place; Clf. for places
ส่อง	/sɔ̀ŋ/ to shine
หม่อม	/mɔ̀m/ (title for descendants of roy.)
บ่อย	/bɔ̀j/ to be often
หน่อย	/nɔ̀j/ a little bit. Also /nɔ̀ɔj/.
ก่อน	/kɔ̀ɔn/ before

2B. The vowels แ– and –ิ are either short or long (depending upon the word) under the falling tone in live syllables, e.g.

THE VOWELS แ– AND –ิ WITH MARKED FALLING TONE

แข้ง	/khêŋ/ shin
แกล้ง	/klêɛŋ/ to make a show of, pretense of
แล่น	/lên/ to run (of a boat)
แป้น	/pên/ (name for a woman)
แป้ง	/pɛ̂ɛŋ/ powder (face powder), flour
แห้ว	/hêw/ water chestnut
แก้ว	/kêw/ crystal. Sometimes /kêɛw/.
ต้อง	/tɔ̂ŋ/ to have to, must
ห้อง	/hɔ̂ŋ/ room

ห้อย	/hɔ̂j/ to hang (down)
อ้อย	/ʔɔ̂j/ sugar cane

2C. The vowels เ– and –ี are always long under the high tone in live syllables e.g.

THE VOWELS เ– AND –ี WITH MARKED HIGH TONE

แล้ง	/lɛ́ɛŋ/ to be dry (as of the season)
แล้ว	/lɛ́ɛw/ already
ร้อย	/rɔ́ɔj/ hundred
ร้อน	/rɔ́ɔn/ to be hot
ช้อน	/chɔ́ɔn/ spoon

2D. The vowels เ– and –ี are usually short under the rising tone in those syllables where it is marked by the use of the 4th tonal marker, but such usage is in any case rare. (High consonants in live syllables indicate a rising tone when no tonal marker is used, and these consonants will take ◌็ if the vowel is to be read short; see examples on p. 72). Examples in which the 4th tonal marker is used are:

THE VOWELS เ– AND –ี WITH MARKED RISING TONE

แจ๋ว	/cɛ̌w/ crystal (clear)(restricted mod.)
กระป๋อง	/kràpɔ̌ŋ, kra-/ (tin-)can
กร๋อยกร่อย	/krɔ̌jkrɔ̀j/ very humble, poor

3. In dead syllables marked tones are always rare and unusual no matter what the vowel may be. When the vowel is เ–, เ– or –ี the reading is most often short in dead syllables, but in a few instances the reading is long. Most words coming in this category are recent loanwords from Chinese or English.

เจ๊ก /cég/ Chinese (informal term)(< Chin.)

แก๊บ /kéb/ cap (< Eng.)

แก๊ส /kéɛd ~ kéɛs/ gas (< Eng.)

แจ๊ด /céd/ bright (red)(restricted mod.)

ก๊อก /kɔ́g/ (water) faucet (< Eng. "cock")

ช้อก, ชอ๊ก /chɔ́g/ chalk (< Eng.)

ล่อกแล่ก /lɔ̂glɛ̂g/ to be inattentive, shifty

This word uses the 1st tonal marker specifically to indicate that the vowels are short. If no tonal marker were used the tone would be the same but the vowels would be read long.

6. Irregular Readings for Vowel Lengths

There are various types of special cases in which a short vowel is read long or a long vowel is read short. A brief description of the most important of these is provided in this section.

A. Lengthened Vowels

(1) There is a tendency to lengthen a short vowel under the high tone in live syllables, particularly in the case of those written with the symbols –ำ, เ–า, ไ–, and ใ– (i.e. the vowel + sonorant symbols, p. 14). Some of the words coming in this category are read with a long vowel in final position (alone or in compounds), with a short vowel in nonfinal position (in compounds), e.g.

–ำ น้ำ /náam/ water

ห้องน้ำ /hɔ̂ŋnáam/ bathroom

น้ำแข็ง /námkhɛ̌ŋ/ ice

เ–า	เช้า	/cháaw/ to be early (in the morning)
	เท้า	/tháaw/ foot (elegant)
ไ–	ไม้	/máaj/ stick, wood
	ต้นไม้	/tôŋmáaj/ tree
	ไม้ขีดไฟ	/májkhìidfaj/ a match
	ไม้ตรี	/májtrii/ the 3rd tonal marker
ใ–	ใช้	/cháaj ~ cháj/ to use ...; to be used

(2) The vowel + sonorant symbol เ–า is sometimes lengthened under the falling tone, sometimes not. Note the readings given in the following set of words:

เจ้า	/câaw/ Lord, royal person, prince
	But sometimes also spelled จ้าว.
หม่อมเจ้า	/mɔ̀mcâaw/ royal grandchildren
	But may sometimes be read /mɔ̀mcâw/ if used as a title immediately preceding the given name of the royal personage having the title.
เจ้า	/câw/ you (superior sp. to inferior)
เจ้า	/câw-/ master, owner (see ex. below)
เจ้าของ	/câwkhɔ̌ɔŋ/ master, owner

(3) One word spelled with เ–า under the low tone is <u>always</u> read with a long vowel, viz.

เปล่า	/plàaw/ to be empty, blank, plain; in vain; no!

B. Shortened Vowels

(1) The symbol เ–ิ/ is normally read long. In at least two instances, however, it is read short, viz.

เงิน	/ŋən/ silver; money
เจิ่ง	/cə̀ŋ/ to be inundated

(2) At least two words spelled with —า under the falling tone are normally read short, viz.

ท่าน	/thân/	you; he, she, they (sp. of elders or superiors)
อ้าย	/ʔâj/	Derogatory or insulting title used before first names of men

(3) Several words shorten the vowel of a middle-toned syllable —ยา— when it is in penultimate position. But the words are also sometimes read with a half-long vowel. This is shown by placing the second of the two a's in parentheses in the phonetic transcription, e.g.

วิทยาลัย	/wídthája(a)laj, -tha-/ college
วิทยาศาสตร์	/wídthája(a)sàad, -tha-/ science
พยายาม	/phája(a)jaam, pha-/ to try, attempt
โรงพยาบาล	/rooŋphája(a)baan, -pha-/ hospital

7. Irregular Readings for Tones

There are a few disyllabic words which have an irregular reading for the tone of their second syllable. All such syllables are "dead" syllables (see p. 26) beginning in a sonorant, and their tones are read <u>as if</u> the sonorant were governed by a preceding MIDDLE or HIGH consonant. In these cases it is the preceding syllable which begins in a MIDDLE or HIGH consonant and this, in effect, governs the tone of its own syllable and the syllable following. But this type of situation is <u>not</u> a regular one.

The pronunciation and spelling of the following words must therefore be memorized, especially since the pronunciation of most of them is incorrectly marked in McFarland's Thai-English Dictionary, a

source which is in most other respects a useful one for the relatively advanced student of THAI.

IRREGULAR TONES: LOW INSTEAD OF FALLING

ประโยชน์	/pràjòod, pra- / usefulness, advantage
ประโยค	/pràjòog, pra- / sentence (grammar)
ประมาท	/pràmàad, pra- / to be negligent
ตำรวจ	/tamrùad/ the police
สำรวจ	/sămrùad/ to explore, survey

IRREGULAR TONES: LOW INSTEAD OF HIGH

ประวัติ	/pràwàd, pra-/ description, history
ประวัติศาสตร์	/pràwàdtisàad, pra-/ history (subject)
ตำรา	/damrà/ to consider (royal, elegant)
ตำรัส	/damràd/ to speak; speech (royal)
สำเร็จ	/sămrèd/ to be finished, complete, successful

In addition to the examples cited above many recent loanwords from English have irregular pronunciation as to tones.

8. Ambiguities

Certain features of the Thai writing system give rise to ambiguities, i.e. the same sequence of symbols may have more than one pronunciation or more than one possible pronunciation. Some of the more common ambiguities are discussed below.

(1) When the complex vowel symbol เ–า has two consonants between its two parts, it cannot be distinguished from a sequence C + /-ee/ followed by C + /-aa/. Homographs are rare, but the proper reading for all such combinations must be learned, e.g.

เสลา /sàlăw, sa-/ a kind of tree

(or) /sĕelaa/ stone, mountain

เพลา /phlaw/ axle

(or) /phesĭaa/ time (literary)

(2) When the preposed vowel symbols เ–, แ– and โ– are followed by ห plus a sonorant, it is impossible to tell whether the ห is ห นำ or the initial pronounced consonant ห followed by a final consonant. That is, this is true if no tonal marker is required, e.g.

แหน /nĕɛ/ duckweed

(or) /hĕɛn/ to be solicitous about

แหม /mĕɛ/ Oh! (interjection)

เหม /hĕem/ gold (literary)

But if a tonal marker is required it will be placed over the sonorant if the ห is ห นำ (first example below), and over ห if the sonorant is the syllable final (second example below).

แหง่ /ŋɛ̀ɛ/ to be small, little, young

แห่ง /hɛ̀ŋ/ place, location

(3) If the symbol ว occurs between two consonants it is usually to be read as /-ua-/. But sometimes it is to be read as syllable initial /w-/, though this latter reading is extremely rare. Moreover, if the first of the two consonants is ห, the ห may be either the initial pronounced consonant or ห นำ. Examples:

สวน /sŭan/ garden

สวง /sàwŭŋ, sa-/ (first name for a man)

ควร		/khuan/ ought to, should
	(or)	/kháwɔɔn, kha-/ (as in the ex. below)
รังควร		/raŋkháwɔɔn, -kha-/ (a surname)
บวม		/buam/ to swell, be swollen
บวร		/bɔɔwɔɔn, bɔ-/ (a surname)
หวง		/hŭaŋ/ to keep for oneself, be jealous of
	(or)	/wŏŋ/ (short form of ดวง. man's name)

(4) If the symbol อ occurs between two consonants it is usually to be read /-ɔɔ-/. But in a few rare instances it must be read as syllable initial /ʔ-/.

ผอม		/phɔ̆ɔm/ to be thin, lean, skinny
	(or)	/phàʔom, pha-/ (as in the ex. below)
ผอีดผอม		/phàʔɣ̀ydphàʔom, pha-..-pha-/ reluctant to speak
ผอบ		/phàʔɔ̀b, pha-/ small container with a triangular lid

9. Recent Changes in Spelling

A few minor changes in spelling were introduced in the 1950 ed. of the official Thai Dictionary put out under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Current newspapers and recently issued books use the new spelling. But the McFarland Thai-English Dictionary, commonly used by foreign students of Thai, was published prior to the time these changes were introduced and a recent reissue of this work (1954) has no corrections in the text because it was done by the photographic process. Therefore a student who tries to read a current Thai newspaper with the aid of the McFarland dictionary will have difficulty in locating some of the words unless he takes into account the points discussed below.

(1) The vowel –ะ has been dropped in the spelling of many common words, e.g.

New Way	Old Way	Transcription
ฉบับ	ฉะบับ	/chàbàb, cha-/ issue, copy
เฉพาะ	ฉะเพาะ	/chàphɔ́ʔ, cha-/ to be particular to
ชนะ	ชะนะ	/cháná?, cha-/ to win
ชนิด	ชะนิด	/chánid, cha-/ kind, sort, variety
พม่า	พะม่า	/phámâa, pha-/ Burma; Burmese

But many other words still retain the vowel –ะ, e.g.

มะลิ	/málíʔ, ma-/ jasmine
ระยะ	/rájáʔ, ra-/ distance
ทะเล	/thálee, tha-/ sea

(2) Some simplification in the writing of final consonant clusters has been introduced in some words, e.g.

New Way	Old Way	Transcription
เขต	เขตต์	/khèed/ limit, boundary
กิจ	กิจจ์	/kìd/ activity
วุฒ	วุฒฑ์	/wúd/ to grow, increase (literary)

(3) A very few words formerly spelled with ไ– for /-aj/ are now spelled –ัย. An important example is:

New Way	Old Way	Transcription
ตรัย	ไตร	/traj/ three (literary, special)
		But the old spelling is still used in some contexts. The new spelling is used especially in Buddhist contexts, as in the example below.
รัตนตรัย		/rádtànátraj, -tana-/ the Three Gems (of Buddhism)

CHAPTER VII

NUMERALS AND SPECIAL SIGNS

1. Numerals

The so-called Arabic numerals used in Europe and in America are ultimately derived from the ancient Hindu numerals. The Thai numerals have the same origin, but the Thai obtained them as a part of their total writing system complex which is derived from the Devanagari (p.1). The actual numerals with their names are listed below.

THAI NUMERALS

๑	1	หนึ่ง	/nɯ̀ŋ/ one
๒	2	สอง	/sɔ̌ɔŋ/ two
๓	3	สาม	/sǎam/ three
๔	4	สี่	/sìi/ four
๕	5	ห้า	/hâa/ five
๖	6	หก	/hòg/ six
๗	7	เจ็ด	/cèd/ seven
๘	8	แปด	/pɛ̀ɛd/ eight
๙	9	เก้า	/kâw/ nine
๐	0	ศูนย์	/sǔun/ zero

The basic rule for making these symbols is the same as that for making the consonants. In other words, one starts out by first making the little circle in ๐, ๒, ๓, etc. The pen then moves to the right or the left (or right, then left) as demanded by the nature of the symbol. The symbol for "9" is made in two strokes, viz. ๙ followed by ˊ giving ๙́. The remaining symbols are made without lifting the pen from beginning to end. Note that the Thai zero is a small circle, not a small oval as is our Arabic zero.

The Thai numeral system is a decimal one and the higher numbers are formed by the use of the zero and the digits exactly as in our own system, viz.

๑๐	10	สิบ	/sìb/
๑๑	11	สิบเอ็ด	/sìbʔèd/
๑๕	15	สิบห้า	/sìbhâa/
๒๐	20	ยี่สิบ	/jîisìb/
๓๐	30	สามสิบ	/sǎamsìb/
๔๐	40	สี่สิบ	/sìisìb/
๑๐๐	100	หนึ่งร้อย	/nɤ̀ŋrɔ́ɔj/
๑๐๑	101	ร้อยเอ็ด	/rɔ́ɔjʔèd/
๓๔๕	345	สามร้อยสี่สิบห้า	/sǎamrɔ́ɔj sìisìbhâa/
๑๐๐๐	1000	หนึ่งพัน	/nɤ̀ŋphan/
๓๐๗๘	3078	สามพันเจ็ดสิบแปด	/sǎamphan cèdsìb-pɛ̀ɛd/
๔๕๙๖	4596	สี่พันห้าร้อยเก้าสิบหก	/sìiphan hâarɔ́ɔj kâwsìbhòg/

๑๐,๐๐๐	10,000	หนึ่งหมื่น /nɯ̀ŋmɯ̀ɯn/
๔๕,๒๐๐	45,200	สี่หมื่นห้าพันสองร้อย /sìimɯ̀ɯn hâaphan sɔ̌ɔŋrɔ́ɔj/
๑๐๐,๐๐๐	100,000	หนึ่งแสน /nɯ̀ŋsɛ̌ɛn/
๑๙๘,๐๐๐	198,000	หนึ่งแสนเก้าหมื่นแปดพัน /nɯ̀ŋsɛ̌ɛn kâawmɯ̀ɯn pɛ̀ɛtphan/
๑,๐๐๐,๐๐๐	1,000,000	หนึ่งล้าน /nɯ̀ŋláan/
๑๐,๐๐๐,๐๐๐	10,000,000	สิบล้าน (or) หนึ่งโกฏิ /sìbláan/ (or) /nɯ̀ŋkòod/ But /kòod/ is not used in reading higher numbers; see the example below.
๑๓๐,๐๐๐,๐๐๐	130,000,000	หนึ่งร้อยสามสิบล้าน /nɯ̀ŋrɔ́ɔj sǎamsìbláan/

Our own Arabic numerals are also sometimes used in Thai books at the present time (see pp. 95 and 102), even though all the other writing may be in the conventional Thai orthography. Thai schoolchildren often learn their arithmetic by the use of Arabic numerals. They also, of course, learn to use their own numerals as well.

2. Typographical Signs

Both traditional typographical signs and many additional signs recently borrowed from the West are to be found in modern Thai books and newspapers. Traditional signs still in common use are listed on the following page with their names and examples.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SIGNS

ๆ	ไม้ยมก	/májjámóg, -ja-/ the repeat sign, e.g.
	อื่น ๆ	/ʔɨ̀ynʔɨ̀yn/ other, others
	ช้า ๆ	/cháacháa/ slowly

ๆ	ไปยาลน้อย	/pajjaannɔ́ɔj/ used to indicate that a familiar, well-understood word or group of words has been omitted in writing. In reading, the omitted word or words must be supplied, e.g.
	กรุงเทพฯ	Stands for กรุงเทพมหานคร /kruŋthêeb máhăanákhɔɔn, ma-..-na-/ (the Thai name for Bangkok). This name is always written with this symbol.
	นายกฯ	Stands for นายกรัฐมนตรี /naajók rádthàmontrii, -tha-/ the premier

ฯลฯ	ไปยาลใหญ่	/pajjaanjàj/ used like Eng. "etc." and read as /lá?/ in a text. See example on p. 91.

Additional typographical signs recently borrowed from the West are the following:

มหัพภาค	/máhàbphâag, ma-/ the period. Used in writing abbreviations (pp. 93-100), e.g.
น.	Abbrev. for นาฬิกา /naalíkaa/ "o'clock" (for time on the 24-hour basis).
ร.ร.	Abbrev. for โรงเรียน /roonrian/ "school."

จุด	/cùd/ "dot, point." I.e., the dot used in writing decimals, e.g.
๘.๓๐ น.	8:30 A.M.
๒.๕๐	2.50. Read /sɔ̌ɔŋ cùd hâasìb/.

จุดลูกน้ำ	/cùdlûugnáam/ the comma. Used in writing larger numbers, e.g.
๑๐,๐๐๐	10,000

–	ขีด	/khìid/ the dash. Sometimes not read, e.g.
	เด็ก ๔ – ๕ คน	/dèg sìi hâakhon/ "four (or) five children"
		But sometimes read as:
	ถึง	/thɯ̌ŋ/ "to, up to, until," e.g.
	๘.๔๕ – ๙.๐๐ น.	8:45 to 9:00 A.M.

%	เครื่องหมายร้อยละ	/khrɯ̂aŋmăaj rɔ́ɔjlá²/ "per cent sign"
		But read as:
	เปอร์เซ็นต์	/pəəsen/ "per cent" (< Eng.), e.g.
	๑๐%	/sìb pəəsen/ 10%

?	เครื่องหมายคำถาม	/khrɯ̂aŋmăaj khamthăam/ "question mark," e.g.
	เรียนไปทำไม?	/rian paj thammaj/ "Why study?"

! อัศเจรีย์ /ʔàdsàceerii, -sa-/ the exclamation point. Also called:

เครื่องหมายตกใจ /khrŷaŋmăaj tòɡcaj/ "the sign of being frightened"

Used with interjections and with exclamatory sentences, e.g.

อย่าตกใจ! /jàa tòɡcaj/ "Don't be scared!"

" " เครื่องหมายคำพูด /khrŷaŋmăaj khamphûud/ quotation marks ("spoken word symbols"). Additional terms for "open quotes" and "close quotes" are also used and are formed by adding the terms /pòəd/ "to open" and /pìd/ "to close," viz.

เครื่องหมายคำพูดเปิด open quotes

เครื่องหมายคำพูดปิด close quotes

Quotation marks are used to enclose direct quotations, e.g.

"ไม่ใช่ครับ" /mâjchâj khráb/ "No." (man speaking)

They are also used with proper names to indicate that the name is a pen name, e.g.

โดย "แสงทอง" /dooj sɛ̌ɛŋthɔɔŋ/ By "Saengthong."

() วงเล็บ /woŋléb/ parentheses

Used to enclose parenthetical matter, usually of an explanatory nature, e.g.

กัมพูชา (เขมร) /kamphuuchaa (khàměen)/ Cambodia (Khmer)

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3. Spaces and Other Punctuation

Thai words are not written with spaces between them as is done in writing English and other European languages. All words within a phrase or clause (or within a sentence containing a single clause) are written together without any spacing, as is customary in writing Sanskrit and other languages using the Devanagari or one of its derivatives. Example:

ประเทศไทยตั้งอยู่ทางทิศตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ของทวีปเอเชีย

/prathêedthaj tâŋ jùu thaaŋ thídtawan?ɔ̀ɔg-
chĭaŋtâj khɔ̌ɔŋ thawĭib?eesia./

Thailand is situated in the southeast of the continent of Asia. THAI READER, p. 185.

Spaces, on the other hand, set off the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence and are therefore used in places where we normally use the comma and the period, e.g.

ไม่มีหิมะในประเทศไทย แต่มีลูกเห็บบ้างบางแห่ง ต้นไม้เขียวและดอกไม้บานตลอดปี

/mâjmii hĭmá? naj prathêedthaj, tὲὲ mii
lûughèb bâaŋ baaŋhὲŋ. tônmâaj khĭaw lέ?
dɔ̀ɔgmáaj baan talɔ̀ɔd pii./

There is no snow in Thailand, but there is some hail in some places. The trees are green and the flowers bloom throughout the year. THAI READER, p. 150.

Thai printed matter (as opposed to typewritten matter) is arranged so that the righthand margin is

even, just as is done in our own printed books. But in Thai this can mean that the end of a sentence is unmarked in any way. If the end of the sentence is flush with the righthand margin, there will be no special mark to set it off as the end of a sentence. Contrariwise, in order to adjust the righthand margin the printer will sometimes insert an extra space or two which is not meant to be interpreted as the end of a phrase or clause. In the beginning these things will be a bit confusing to the student, but after he has had a little practice in reading he will become accustomed to them.

Spaces are also used to set off words in a series, and this furnishes still another instance in which a space corresponds to our comma, e.g.

สินค้าสำคัญของประเทศไทยมี ข้าว ไม้สัก ยาง หมู
วัว ปลา และแร่ต่าง ๆ

/sĭnkháa sămkhan khɔ̌ɔŋ prathêedthaj mii,
khâaw, májsàg, jaaŋ, mŭu, wua, plaa lɛ́ʔ rɛ̂ɛ
tàaŋtàaŋ./

The important products of Thailand are rice, teak, rubber, hogs, cattle, fish, and various ores. THAI READER, p. 158.

Spaces also have other conventional uses in written Thai, viz. (1) between the first and last names of people (but not between a title like "Mr." and the first name), e.g.

พ่อของเขาชื่อนายขาบ รักไทย

/phɔ̀ɔ khɔ̌ɔŋkhăw chɤ̂y naajkhàab rágthaj./

His father's name is Mr. Khap Rakthai. THAI READER, p. 76.

(2) before and after numerals, e.g.

พ่อค้าช้างผู้หนึ่งได้วัดช้างถึง ๒๐๐๐ ตัว มีตัวเดียวที่สูงถึง ๙ ฟุต ๙ นิ้ว

/phɔ̂ɔkháachán phûunɯ̀ŋ dâjwád cháaŋ thɯ̀ŋ sɔ̌ɔŋphan tua, mii tuadiaw thâwnán thîi sûuŋ thɯ̀ŋ kâwfùd sìniw./

An elephant merchant measured up to 2000 elephants, (and) there was only one which reached the height of 9 feet, 4 inches. "SCIENCE," vol. 5, pp. 323-324.

(3) before and after the repeat sign, e.g.

ทางเหนือของประเทศไทยมีภูเขาสูง ๆ มาก

/thaaŋ nɯ̌a khɔ̌ɔŋ prathêedthaj mii phuukhǎw sûuŋsûuŋ mâag./

In the north of Thailand there are many quite high mountains. THAI READER, p. 163.

(4) before and after ฯลฯ. e.g.

ประเทศไทยส่ง ข้าว ดีบุก ฯลฯ ไปขายต่างประเทศ

/prat'êedthaj sòŋ khâaw, diibùg lá?, pajkhǎaj tàaŋprathêed./

Thailand exports rice, tin, etc.

(5) before and after parentheses, e.g.

ถนนำหางกะว่านันสูงยาว ๘ – ๙ ศอก (ยาว ๑๒ – ๑๔ ฟุต)

/khonnamthaaŋ kà? wâa man sŭuŋ raaw pèɛd kâw-

sɔ̀ɔg (raaw sìbsɔ̌ɔŋ thɤ̌ŋ sìbsìi fûd)./

The guide guessed it was around 8-9 forearm lengths (around 12-14 feet) in height. "SCIENCE," vol. 5, p. 326.

If, upon reaching the righthand margin, the typist or printer finds it necessary to break into the middle of a word, a hyphen is often used, just as in our own typed or printed matter, e.g.

กรุงเทพฯเป็นจุดรวมของการคมนาคม มีทางรถ-
ไฟ และทางรถยนต์ จากกรุงเทพฯไปยังเมืองต่าง ๆ
ทั่วประเทศ

/kruŋthêeb pen cùdruam khɔ̌ɔŋ kaankhommanaakhom.

mii thaaŋródfaj lɛ́? thaaŋródjon càag kruŋthêeb

paj jaŋ myaŋ tàaŋtàaŋ thûa prathêed./

Bangkok is the center of communication. There are railways and highways from Bangkok to the different towns all over the country. THAI READER, p. 161.

The remaining types of punctuation marks are used very much as they are in English books. Quotation marks set off direct quotations, and the question mark and exclamation point designate questions and exclamations, respectively (see pp. 87-88). In addition, paragraphs are indented as in our own books.

4. Abbreviations

Abbreviations of certain common words are sometimes used in modern written Thai. They are always set off by the use of a period. Sometimes the first consonant of the word is used in abbreviation, e.g.

น. นาฬิกา /naalíkaa/ o'clock (of time on the 24-hour basis)

At other times the first consonant of each of two parts of a word will be used as the abbreviation, and in this event there is usually a period after each of the two consonants, e.g.

น.ร. นักเรียน /nágrian/ student

But if the first consonant of either syllable is ห นำ this letter will be skipped in favor of the second consonant of the syllable, e.g.

ก.ม. กฎหมาย /kòdmăaj/ law

The reason for this is that ห นำ must be used in front of all sonorants to convert them to the HIGH series and it is therefore not a sufficiently distinctive letter to be used for purposes of abbreviation.

Certain standard abbreviations transliterated from European languages may have a period following only the last consonant of the abbreviation. But sometimes even these abbreviations will be written with two periods, e.g.

กม. (or) ก.ม. กิโลเมตร /kiloomét/ kilometer (km.)

In rarer instances the first two or three letters of a word, including perhaps a vowel, are used in abbreviation, e.g.

โทร. โทรศัพท์ /thoorásàb/ telephone

Some of the more commonly used abbreviations are listed and explained below. But certain other specialized categories of abbreviations are discussed in later sections (pp. 96-101).

TITLES

ม.จ.	หม่อมเจ้า /mɔ̀mcâw, -câaw/ M.C. (a title for those in the grandchild generation of royal descent, or treated as such)
	Higher titles are normally not subject to abbreviation.
ม.ร.ว.	หม่อมราชวงศ์ /mɔ̀mrâadchá-wɔŋ, -cha-/ M.R. (a title for those in the great-grandchild generation of royal descent, or treated as such), e.g.
ม.ร.ว. เสนี ปราโมช	/mɔ̀mrâadchawɔŋ sěenii praamôod/ M.R. Seni Pramot
ม.ล.	หม่อมหลวง /mɔ̀mlŭaŋ/ M.L. (a title for those in the great-great-grandchild generation of royal descent, or treated as such)
น.ส.	นางสาว /naaŋsăaw/ "Miss," e.g.
น.ส. ศรี ภักดี	/naaŋsăaw sĭi phágdii/ Miss Si Phakdi
	But the titles นาย /naaj/ "Mr." and นาง /naaŋ/ "Mrs." are not subject to abbreviation.
ดร.	Transliterated from the English abbreviation "Dr." and read as /dɔ́gtôo/, e.g.
ดร. ราลฟ์ บันช์	Dr. Ralph Bunche

Additional miscellaneous abbreviations commonly seen in newspapers are listed on the following page.

ก.พ. คณะกรรมการข้าราชการพลเรือน /khaná? kammakaan khâa râadchakaanphonlaryan/ Civil Service

ส.ส. สมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร /samaachíg saphaa-phûuchɛɛn râadsadɔɔn/ Member of Parliament

ค.ร.ม. คณะรัฐมนตรี /kháná? rádthamontrii/ the cabinet (of ministers of state)

ร.ม.ต. รัฐมนตรี /rádthamontrii/ minister (of state)

ร.ฟ.ท. รถไฟไทย /ródfajthaj/ Thai Railways

Formerly called /ródfajlŭaŋ/ "Royal State Railways" and abbrev. as ร.ฟ.ล.

ก.ม. กฎหมาย /kòdmăaj/ law. Sometimes also the abbrev. for "kilometer" (p. 93).

จ.ม. จดหมาย /còdmăaj/ letter (epistle)

ป.ม. ไปรษณียบัตร /prajsaniijabàd/ post card

ป.ล. ปัจฉิลิขิต /pàtì? líkhìd/ postscript, P.S.

น.ร. นักเรียน /nágrian/ student (in school)

ร.ร. โรงเรียน /rooŋrian/ school

ร.ง. โรงงาน /rooŋŋaan/ factory

โทร. โทรศัพท์ /thoorasàb/ telephone. Used in front of telephone numbers (either Thai or Arabic numerals), e.g.

โทร. ๑๐๖๕๔ /thoorasàb nỳŋ sŭun hòg hâa sìi/

โทร. 10654 Tel. 10654

น. นาฬิกา /naalíkaa/ o'clock (of time on the 24-hour basis), e.g.

๒๑.๐๐ น. /sɔ̌ɔŋ naalíkaa/ 2 A.M.

๒๐.๐๐ น. /jìisìb naalíkaa/ 8 P.M.

สต. สตางค์ /sataaŋ/ satang, 1-100th of a baht, e.g.

๒๕ สต. /jìisìbhâa sataaŋ/ 25 satangs

บ.	บาท	/bàad/ baht, tical
จ.ว.	จังหวัด	/cangwàd/ changwat, province
อ.	อำเภอ	/ʔamphee/ amphoe, district

5. Metric System Abbreviations

The commonly used abbreviations for the units of the metric system have been transliterated from the standard European abbreviations as shown below.

METRIC SYSTEM ABBREVIATIONS

ก.	กรัม	/kram/ gram (g.)
คกก.	เดคากรัม	/deekhaakram/ decagram (dkg.)
ฮก.	เฮกโตกรัม	/hégtookram/ hectogram (hg.)
กก.	กิโลกรัม	/kilookram/ kilogram (kg.)
ดก.	เดซิกรัม	/deesíkram/ decigram (dg.)
ซก.	เซ็นติกรัม	/sentìkram/ centigram (cg.)
มก.	มิลลิกรัม	/milíkram/ milligram (mg.)
ม.	เมตร	/méd/ meter (m.)
คม.	เดคาเมตร	/deekhaaméd/ decameter (dkm.)
ฮม.	เฮกโตเมตร	/hégtooméd/ hectometer (hm.)
กม.	กิโลเมตร	/kilooméd/ kilometer (km.). Sometimes also abbrev. as ก.ม. (p. 93).
ดม.	เดซิเมตร	/deesiméd/ decimeter (dm.)
ซม.	เซ็นติเมตร	/sentiméd/ centimeter (cm.)
มม.	มิลลิเมตร	/milíméd/ millimeter (mm.)
ล.	ลิตร	/lid/ liter (l.)
คคล.	เดคาลิตร	/deekhaalid/ decaliter (dkl.)

ฮล.	เฮกโตลิตร	/hégtoolíd/ hectoliter (hl.)
กล.	กิโลลิตร	/kiloolíd/ kiloliter (kl.)
ดล.	เดซิลิตร	/deesílíd/ deciliter (dl.)
ซล.	เซ็นติลิตร	/sentílíd/ centiliter (cl.)
มล.	มิลลิลิตร	/minlílíd/ milliliter (ml.)

6. Thai Initials and European Initials

The consonant letters of the Thai alphabet can be used as initials, i.e., as abbreviations of personal names. When so used the letters are always followed by a period, e.g.

ก.	/kɔɔ/ Abbreviation for any name beginning in ก.
ข.	/khɔ̌ɔ/ Abbreviation for any name beginning in ข, e.g.
ข. ภักดี	/khɔ̌ɔ phágdii/ where /khɔ̌ɔ/ could be the abbreviation for ขาบ /khàab/ or any other name beginning in ข.
ค.	/khɔɔ/ Abbreviation for any name beginning in ค.

Etc.

The letters of the English alphabet are also used as abbreviations, particularly for expressions like "DDT," "Vitamin 'A,'" etc. They are also used in the transliteration of initials of American, British and other European personal names. The letters of the English alphabet are written out in Thai according to the pronunciation used for the letters of the alphabet in British English. A period is then placed at the end in order to show that these are abbreviations. The convention (or conventions) for writing these letters is shown on the following page.

LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

เอ.	/ʔee/ A
บี.	/bii/ B
ซี.	/sii/ C
ดี.	/dii/ D
อี.	/ʔii/ F
เอฟ. เอ็ฟ.	/ʔéf/ F
ยี. จี.	/jii/ (or) /cii/ G
เอช. เอ็ช.	/ʔéch/ H
ไอ.	/ʔaj/ I
เจ.	/cee/ J
เค.	/khee/ K
เอล. เอ็ล. แอล.	/ʔel/ (or) /ʔɛl/ L
เอม. เอ็ม.	/ʔem/ M
เอน. เอ็น.	/ʔen/ N
โอ.	/ʔoo/ O
พี.	/phii/ P
คิว.	/khiw/ Q
อาร์.	/ʔaa/ R
เอส. เอ็ส.	/ʔés/ S
ที.	/thii/ T
ยู.	/juu/ U
วี.	/wii/ V
ดับเบิลยู. ดับบลิว.	/dàbbəljuu/ (or) /dàbbaliw/ W
เอกซ์. เอ็กซ์.	/ʔég/ X
วาย. ไวย์.	/waaj/ (or) /waj/ Y
เซ็ด. แซ็ด.	/sêd/ (or) /sêd/ Z, i.e. zed

Examples:

วิตามิน เอ.	/witaamin ʔee/ Vitamin A
วิตามิน บี.	/witaamin bii/ Vitamin B
ดี.ดี.ที.	/dii dii thii/ DDT
เอฟ.เอ.โอ.	/ʔéf ʔee ʔoo/ FAO
เอ็ช.ดับบลิว.วาร์ด	/ʔéch dàbbaliw wàad/ H. W. Ward

7. Dates

Thailand uses the Buddhist era, reckoned from the date of the death of the Buddha, for all official purposes. Different Buddhist countries have slightly different dates for this event, but in Thailand it is reckoned to be 543 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

To determine the year according to the Christian era, subtract 543 from the year of the Buddhist era. To determine the year according to the Buddhist era, add 543 to the year of the Christian era.

The abbreviations used for these two eras of time reckoning are shown and illustrated below.

พ.ศ.	พุทธศักราช	/phúdthasàkkaràad/ Buddhist era, i.e. B.E., e.g.
	พ.ศ. ๒๔๙๘	/phúdthasàkkaràad sɔ̌ɔŋphan sìirɔ́ɔj kâawsìbpɛ̀ɛd/ 2498 B.E. (equivalent to 1955 A.D.)
ค.ศ.	คริสตศักราช	/khrídsàkkaràad/ Christian era, i.e. A.D., e.g.
	ค.ศ. ๑๙๕๕	/khrídsàkkaràad nɤ̀ŋphan kâawrɔ́ɔj hâasìbhâa/ 1955 A.D. (equivalent to 2498 B.E.)

When dates are given in full the form used is that given in the first line of Thai on the following page. But sometimes the abbreviation for the era is

omitted (second line).

วันอาทิตยที่ ๑๗ ตุลาคม พ.ศ. ๒๔๙๗

วันอาทิตยที่ ๑๗ ตุลาคม ๒๔๙๗

/wan?aathíd thîisìbcèd tùlaakhom phúdthasàgkaràad sɔ̌ɔŋphan sìirɔ́ɔj kâwsìbcèd/ Sunday, Oct. 17, 2497 B.E.

Two sets of abbreviations for the names of the months are shown below. Of these two the first is perhaps the more commonly used.

ม.ค.	มกร.	มกราคม	/mógkaraakhom/ January
ก.พ.	กุมภ.	กุมภาพันธ์	/kumphaaphan/ February
มี.ค.	มีน.	มีนาคม	/miinaakhom/ March
ม.ย.	เมษ.	เมษายน	/meesăajon/ April
พ.ค.	พฤษภ.	พฤษภาคม	/phrýdsaphaakhom, -ss-/ May
มิ.ย.	มิถุน.	มิถุนายน	/mìthùnaajon/ June
ก.ค.	กรกฎ.	กรกฎาคม	/karágkadaakhom/ July
ส.ค.	สิงห.	สิงหาคม	/sìŋhăakhom/ August
ก.ย.	กันย.	กันยายน	/kan' .ajon/ September
ต.ค.	ตุล.	ตุลาคม	/ .laakhom/ October
พ.ย.	พฤศจิก.	พฤศจิกายน	/phrýdsacikaajon, -ss-/ Nov.
ธ.ว.	ธันว.	ธันวาคม	/thanwaakhom/ December

Shortened forms of a date may be given in the style shown below. The first line has the first type of month abbreviation, the second line the second type.

๒๖ ธ.ค. ๒๔๙๘

๒๖ ธันว. ๒๔๙๘

/wanthîi jîisìbhòg thanwaakhom sŏɔŋphan sìirɔ́ɔj kâw-sìbpèɛd/ December 26, 2498 (B.E.)

In the most extreme shortened form of a date, the month is referred to by its consecutive number and the year date is shown by giving the last two numerals only. Observe that the first number stands for the day of the month and the second number is the number of the month (the style most frequently used in Europe). This is in contrast to the style in which the first number is the number of the month and the second number is the day of the month (the style most frequently used in America).

๒๖ / ๑๒ / ๕๘

26/12/98, i.e. 12-26-55 (in the American style and using the Christian era in place of the Buddhist era)

8. Pagination

The pages of a modern Thai book or newspaper are numbered in the same way that European and American books are, but several styles of numbers may be used.

(1) Ordinary Thai numerals are used in the main body of the book, e.g.

๑ ๒ ๓ ๔ ๕ ๖ ๗ ๘ ๙ ๑๐ ๑๑ ๑๒

The front matter of the book is paginated by the use of the Thai letters of the alphabet in place of the Roman numerals used in European books, e.g.

ก ข ค ง จ ฉ ช ซ ฌ

(2) Ordinary Thai numerals are used in the main body of the book as above. The front matter is

paginated by the use of capital Roman numerals, e.g.

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

(3) The main body of the book is paginated by the use of Arabic numerals, e.g.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

SAMPLES OF HANDWRITING

The four pages which follow contain samples of Thai handwriting done by two different persons. Three styles of handwriting are illustrated: precise, medium, and fast. Page 104 has a sample of the precise style, and page 105 shows the same text in both medium and fast styles. Pages 106 and 107 illustrate the medium and fast styles, respectively, of a second brief text. Both texts are taken from the THAI READER. The first is the fourth paragraph of เรื่องปีระเพณีไทย, pp. 185-187, but the date is expanded to show both B.E. and A.D. The second text is เรื่องวัด, pp. 45-46.

The style of lettering in precise handwriting most closely resembles printing. The other two styles have characteristics associated with handwriting only. A few examples selected to show some of the peculiarities are given below.

–ะ	as in	ระยะ	ระยะ	
–ั	as in	สำหรับ	สำหรับ	สำหรับ
–ั	as in	ตัน	ตัน	
–ั	as in	มัน	มัน	มัน
ไ–	as in	ไทย	ไทย	ไทย
ี	as in	สี	สี	
า	as in	ราคาง	ราคาง	
ห, ย	as in	เหย	เหย	
ส	as in	สาม	สาม	

The student who is interested in the problem will be able to find other examples on his own initiative.

กรุงเทพฯ เป็นเมืองหลวงของประเทศไทยตั้งแต่พ.ศ. ๒๓๒๕ (ค.ศ. ๑๗๘๑) ตั้งอยู่บนฝั่งตะวันออกของแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา เมืองสำคัญของประเทศนอกจากกรุงเทพฯคือ อยุธยา ตั้งอยู่เหนือกรุงเทพฯ ตามฝั่งแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา พิษณุโลก ลำปาง และเชียงใหม่ เป็นเมืองใหญ่ทางภาคเหนือ ทางภาคใต้มีเมืองใหญ่หลายเมืองเช่น เพชรบุรี นครปฐม ราชบุรี สุราษฎร์ นครศรีธรรมราช สงขลา ตรัง ภูเก็ต และ ปัตตานี

กรุงเทพฯ เป็นเมืองหลวงของประเทศไทย ตั้งแต่ พ.ศ. ๒๓๒๕ (ค.ศ. ๑๗๘๑) ตั้งอยู่บนฝั่งตะวันออกของแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา เมืองสำคัญของประเทศนอกจากกรุงเทพฯ คือ อยุธยา ตั้งอยู่เหนือกรุงเทพฯ ตามฝั่งแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา พิษณุโลก กำปาง และ เชียงใหม่ เป็นเมืองใหญ่ทางภาคเหนือ ทางภาคใต้มีเมืองใหญ่หลายเมือง เช่น เพชรบุรี นครปฐม ราชบุรี สุราษฎร์ นครศรีธรรมราช สงขลา ตรัง ภูเก็ต และ ปัตตานี

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มีรถหลายชนิดที่ใช้กันในประเทศไทย เช่น รถยนต์ รถไฟ รถราง รถจักรยาน รถจักรยานสามล้อ และรถเด็กเป็นต้น เด็กๆ และนักเรียนชอบใช้รถจักรยานสำหรับขี่ไปเที่ยว และขี่ไปโรงเรียน รถจักรยานสามล้อและรถเด็กใช้สำหรับการโดยสารในระยะใกล้ๆ เพราะอาจต้องใช้แรงคน รถยนต์และรถรางใช้สำหรับการโดยสารทั้งในระยะใกล้และระยะไกล และใช้สำหรับการขนส่งของด้วย ส่วนรถไฟนั้นใช้สำหรับการโดยสารและการขนส่งระหว่างเมืองต่างๆ รถไฟในประเทศไทยมีราคาแพงมาก ความยาวของทางรถไฟในประเทศไทยประมาณ ๒๐๐๐ ไมล์ หรือ ๓๒๐๐ กิโลเมตรเศษ.

สิ่งของเครื่องใช้ที่ผลิตขึ้นในประเทศไทย
เช่น รถยนต์ รถงาน รถไฟ รถจักรยาน รถ
จักรยานสามล้อ และรถเข็นต่างๆ เครื่องแก้ว
หลอดไฟฟ้าชนิดรถจักรยานสำหรับใช้ไปเที่ยว และใช้
ไปรับเงินเดือน รถจักรยานยนต์ และรถจักรยาน
ที่ใช้ในการโดยสารประจำทาง เพราะต่างกัน
ที่แรงลม รถยนต์และรถงานที่ใช้ในการ
โดยสารประจำทางก็ต่างกันไป และที่ใช้-
ในการขนส่งของด้วย ส่วนรถไฟนั้นที่ใช้ในการ
โดยสารและการขนส่งทางเดียวกันไป รถ
ไฟในประเทศไทยยังต้องสั่งมาจากต่างประเทศ
ไม่ได้ สร้างขึ้นเองในประเทศ.

SAMPLES OF THAI PRINTING

Samples of a variety of Thai printing styles in an assortment of sizes are given on pages 110-115. Those on pages 110-112 are used in newspaper headlines, and those on pages 111-112 are also often used for titles of articles and for paragraph headings. Page 113 contains samples of dates in an assortment of type styles and sizes. Pages 114-115 show a few samples of attention-getting styles of type which are used as heading for special columns, feature articles, stories, advertisements, etc.

These samples of Thai printing can be made use of by the student in a number of ways. In the early stages of his study of the Thai writing system, the student can use pages 110-112 as an exercise in the identification of consonant symbols. All but the rarest consonants are illustrated on these three pages. When using this material for identification purposes, the student should merely identify the consonants, calling them by name, e.g. /cɔɔ caan/, /dɔɔ dèg/, etc. Later on he can use the same pages as a series of exercises in the identification of vowel symbols, tone marks, and typographical signs.

After he has learned the Thai numerals on pages 83-84, the student can use page 113 as a numeral identification exercise. Then since the same page contains examples of dates in both full and abbreviated form, the same page can be used as an exercise in reading dates after the section on dates (pages 99-100) has been studied.

When the student has finished working through all the rules of the Thai writing system, he can use the various pages of printing samples as a

series of reading exercises. Most of the words can be found by looking them up in the THAI VOCABULARY. Words not to be found there are listed below.

อนาคต	/ʔànaakhód, ʔa-/ the future (page 111)
เวียดนาม	/wîadnaam/ Vietnam, Vietnamese (111)
โนแมนส์แลนด์	/noomɛɛnlɛɛn/ No Man's Land (Eng.)(111)
ฮั่ว	/hûa/ Hua (proper name) (111)
ขอบคุณ	/khɔ̀ɔbkhun/ to thank ..; thanks (112)
สหรัฐ	/sʌ̀hàrád, sa-/ federated states (here referring to the United States) (112)
ในด้าน	/naj dâan/ in the way (side) of (112)
โทริเซน	/thoorisen/ Thorisen (proper name)(112)
แง่	/ŋɛ̂ɛ/ angle, point (114)
เกาหลี	/kawlìi/ Korea (115)

The printing styles illustrated on pp. 110-113 are sufficiently clear so that the student should have no difficulty in identifying all of the symbols. Some of the styles on pp. 114-115, on the other hand, are more difficult. A typewritten key to the material on those two pages is therefore given below.

Page 114

จดหมาย
ใคร–อะไร–ที่ไหน
ใคร อะไร ที่ไหน
ฟังว่า
แง่คิด
ทำกับข้าวไม่เป็น

Page 115

[illegible]ยนตร์ วันนี้
[illegible]าวแยกยักษ์ครู
ปัญหาประจำวัน
เก็บเล็กผสมน้อย
ในเกาหลี
ไทย

จดหมายจากกรุงเทพฯ

พุทธศาสนาในอินเดีย

วิทยาศาสตร์
ภาพข่าว
บ้องกันอาเซียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้

ข่าวสมาคม
บทบรรณาธิการ
การประชุมสหาอำนาจ
ตรวจราชการ
อนาคตมืดในเวียตนาม
เรื่องไม่เป็นเรื่อง
ช้าง และ การล่าช้าง
โนแมนส์แลนด์ในอินโดจีน
ฐานะของสตรีไทย
บริษัท บี.เอ็ล.ฮั้ว จำกัด

พม่าขอบคุณไทย

สหรัฐซื้อดีบุก จำนวน ๒๔๐๐ตัน

ห้ามพ่อค้าเบี้ยหนี้ ส่งสินค้าออกขาย

น้ำอาจจะท่วมใหญ่

เขมรขอให้มหาอำนาจรีบช่วยเหลือ

ทั้งในด้านอาวุธและทางเศรษฐกิจ

ผู้ว่าการจังหวัด เตือนตำรวจ

เครื่องไฟฟ้าใหม่ มาถึง ครบแล้ว

ครม. พิจารณาช่วยราษฎรชาวอีสาน

เนื่องจากฝนตกน้อยจนทำนาไม่ได้

สารบาญโฆษณา

ของประเทศอังกฤษ อเมริกา ฯลฯ

บริษัท โทรีเซน (กรุงเทพ ฯ) จำกัด

วันที่ ๑ กันยายน ๙๔

๙ พย. ๖ กค. ๓ มค.

วันพฤหัสบดีที่ ๖ กันยายน ๒๔๙๔

๑ มิถุนายน ๒๔๙๗ ๒ กรกฎาคม ๒๔๙๗

วันอังคารที่ ๑๙ มกราคม พ.ศ. ๒๔๙๗

กุมภาพันธ์ ๒๔๙๕ เมษายน ๒๔๙๕

ประจำวันที่ ๓๑ ธันวาคม ๒๔๕๔

อังคารที่ ๓๐ ตุลาคม ๕๔

วันอาทิตย์ที่ ๑๔ พฤศจิกายน พ.ศ. ๒๔๕๗

วันที่ ๒ ค.ค. - ๖ พ.ย. พุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๔

วันศุกร์ที่ ๒ กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. ๒๔๕๗

วันอังคารที่ ๒๐ พฤษภาคม ๒๔๕๕

ตั้งแต่ ๒๔ มีนาคม ถึง ๗ พฤษภาคม ๒๔๗๕ เวลา ๙.๐๐ – ๑๒.๐๐ น.

เมื่อวันที่ ๑ ธันวาคม ๒๔๗๔ เวลา ๑๑.๒๐ น.

ใคร-อะไร-ที่ไหน

ใคร อะไร ที่ไหน

ฟังว่า

แม่ค้า

ทำกับข้าว

ไม่เป็น

ภาพยนตร์วันนี้

ข่าวแผนกฝึกหัดครู

ปัญหาประจำวัน

เก็บเล็กผสมน้อย

ในเกาหลีใต้